STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS

MP MASTER
MA24948

SRS
SR626 DEM
For use with
©1989 Stanford Rese
Disk Format: High D

MODEL SR620
Universal Time Interval Counter

Notice: The firmware features and specifications described in this manual apply to firmware versions 1.30 and greater. The hardware specifications in this manual apply to SR620 serial number 127 and higher.

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Safety and Preparation for Use

WARNING: Dangerous voltages, capable of causing death, are present in this instrument. Use extreme caution whenever the instrument covers are removed.

This instrument may be damaged if operated with the LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR set for the wrong ac line voltage or if the wrong fuse is installed.

LINE VOLTAGE SELECTION

The SR620 operates from a 100V, 120V, 220V, or 240V nominal ac power source having a line frequency of 50 or 60 Hz. Before connecting the power cord to a power source, verify that the LINE VOLTAGE SELECTOR card, located in the rear panel fuse holder, is set so that the correct ac input voltage value is visible.

Conversion to other ac input voltages requires a change in the fuse holder voltage card position and fuse value. Disconnect the power cord, open the fuse holder cover door and rotate the fuse-pull lever to remove the fuse. Remove the small printed circuit board and select the operating voltage by orienting the printed circuit board to position the desired voltage to be visible when pushed firmly into its slot. Rotate the fuse-pull lever back into its normal position and insert the correct fuse into the fuse holder.

LINE FUSE

Verify that the correct line fuse is installed before connecting the line cord. For 100V/120V, use a 1 Amp fuse and for 220V/240V, use a 1/2 Amp fuse.

LINE CORD

The SR620 has a detachable, three-wire power cord for connection to the power source and to a protective ground. The exposed metal parts of the instrument are connected to the outlet ground to protect against electrical shock. Always use an outlet which has a properly connected protective ground.

CONNECTION TO OTHER INSTRUMENTS

All front panel BNC shields are connected to the chassis ground and to the power outlet ground via the power cord. Do not apply any voltage to either the shields or to the outputs. The outputs are not protected against connection to any potential other than ground.

Functions

Time Interval, Pulse Width, Rise and Fall Times, Frequency, Period, Phase, and Event Counting. Measurement statistics (mean, min, max, standard deviation or Allan variance) and graphics are available in all modes of operation.

Time Interval

Time, Width, Rise and Fall Times

Range	-1000 to +1000 s in +/- TIME mode; -1 ns to +1000 s in all other modes	
Trigger Rate	0 to 100 MHz	
Least Significant Digit	4 ps single sample, 1 ps with averaging	
Resolution	$(((25\ ps\ typ\ [50\ ps\ max])^2 + (0.2\ ppb \times Interval)^2) / N)^{1/2}$ rms	
	$(((25\ ps\ typ\ [50\ ps\ max])^2 + (0.05\ ppb \times Interval)^2) / N)^{1/2}$ rms (Opt 01)	
Error	< ±(500ps typ [1 ns max] + Timebase Error x Interval +trigger error)	
	< ±(50ps typ[100ps max] + Timebase Error x Interval) (REL)	
Arming Modes	+TIME	Stop is armed by Start
	+TIME EXT	Ext arms Start
	+TIME EXT HOFF	Leading EXT edge arms Start, trailing EXT edge arms Stop.
	±TIME	Armed by Start/Stop pair
	±TIME CMPL	Armed by Stop/Start pair
	±TIME EXT	Armed by EXT input edge

EXT arming may be internally delayed or scanned with respect to the EXT input in variable steps. The step size may be set in a 1,2,5 sequence from 1 µs to 10 ms. The maximum delay is 50,000 steps.

Display	16 digit fixed point with 1 ps LSD
Sample Rate	For a sample size of N, the total sample time is N x(800 µs + measured time interval) + Calculation time. The calculation time occurs only after N measurements are completed and varies from zero (N=1, no graphics, binary responses) to 5 ms (N=1, no graphics) to 10 ms (display mean or std dev) to 60 ms (display histogram).

Frequency

Range	0.001 Hz to 300 MHz via comparator inputs. 40 MHz to 1.3 GHz via internal UHF prescalers. RATIO A/B range: 10^{-9} to 10^{3}
Error	< ± ((100ps typ [350 ps max])/Gate + Timebase Error) x Frequency
Gates	External, 1 period, 1µs to 500s in 1,2,5 sequence. Gates may be externally triggered with no delay. Gates may be delayed relative to an EXTernal trigger. The delay from trigger may be set from 1 to 50,000 gate widths.
Display	16 digit fixed point with LSD = Freq x 4ps/Gate . 1 µHz max. resolution (1 nHz with x1000 for frequencies ≤ 1 MHz)

Period

Range	0 to 1000 seconds. RATIO A/B range: 10^{-9} to 10^{3}
Error	< ±((100 ps typ [350ps max])/Gate + Timebase Error) x Period
Gates	Same as frequency
Display	16 digit fixed point with LSD = 1 ps (1 fs with x1000 for periods ≤ 1 s)

Phase Phase = 360 x (Tb - Ta) / Period A

Range	-180 to +180 degrees (0 to 100 MHz frequency)
Resolution	(25ps x frequency x 360 + 0.001) degree
Gate	0.01 seconds (1 period min.) for period measurement and 1 sample for time interval measurement. Period may also be measured using externally triggered internal gates as in frequency mode.
Error	< ±(1ns x Frequency x 360 + 0.001) degree

Specifications

Events

Range	10^{12}. RATIO A/B range: 10^{-9} to 10^{3}
Count Rate	0 to 300 MHz
Gates	Same as frequency
Display	12 digits

Timebase

	Standard	Option/01
Frequency	10.000 MHz	10.000 MHz
Type	TCVCXO	Ovenized VCXO
Aging	$1x10^{-6}$/yr	$5x10^{-10}$/day
Allan Variance (1s)	$2x10^{-10}$	$5x10^{-11}$
Stability 0-50° C	1 ppm	0.005 ppm
Settability	0.01 ppm	0.001 ppm
External	User may supply 5 or 10 MHz timebase. 1 Volt nominal.	

Inputs A, B, and EXTernal

Threshold	-5.00 to +5.00 VDC with 10 mV resolution
Accuracy	15mV + 0.5% of setting
Sensitivity	see graph next page
Autolevel (A&B)	Threshold set between peak input excursions. (f>10 Hz, duty cycle $>10^{-6}$)
Slope	Rising or falling edge
Impedance	(1 M Ohm + 30 pf) or 50 Ohms. 50 Ohm termination has SWR < 2.5:1 from 0 -1.3GHz
Coupling	AC or DC. Ext is always DC coupled.
Input Noise	350µV rms typical
Bandwidth	300 MHz BW provides 1.2 ns risetime
Prescaler (A&B)	see graph next page
Protection	100 V. 50 Ohm terminator is released if input exceeds ±5 Vpeak.

REF Output Calibration and Trigger source

Frequency	1.00 KHz (Accuracy same as timebase)
Rise/Fall	2 ns
Amplitude	TTL: 0 to 4 VDC (2 VDC into 50 Ohms)
	ECL: -1.8 to -0.8 VDC into 50 Ohms

DVM Inputs Two differential rear panel DVM inputs

Full Scale	±1.999 or ±19.99 VDC
Type	Sample & hold with successive approximation converter
Impedance	1 M Ohm
Accuracy	0.3% of full scale
Speed	Formatted response in approximately 5 ms.

D/A Outputs Two rear panel outputs which may be ramped

Full Scale	±10.00 VDC
Resolution	5 mV
Impedance	< 1 Ohm
Default	Voltage proportional to Mean & Deviation
Accuracy	0.3% of full scale

Graphics Live scope displays and hardcopy

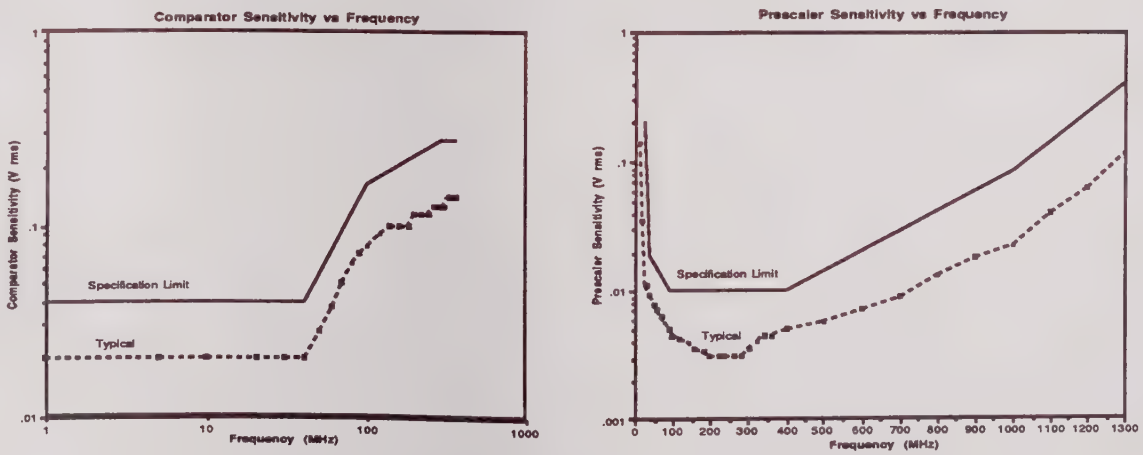
Scope	Two rear panel outputs to drive x-y scope
Displays	Histograms and strip charts of mean & deviation
X-axis	-5 to +5 V for 10 division deflection
Y-axis	-4 to +4 V for 8 division deflection
Resolution	250 (H) x 200 (V) pixels
Hardcopy	Via Centronics port to Epson graphics compatible dot matrix printers. RS-232, IEEE-488 to HP-GL compatible Digital Plotters.

Interfaces

RS-232C	300 to 19.2 KBaud. All instrument functions may be controlled. PC compatible serial cable.
GPIB	IEEE-488 compatible interface. All instrument functions may be controlled.
Speed	Approximately 150 ASCII formatted responses per second. 1400 binary responses per second.

General

Operating	0 to 50° C
Power	100, 120, 220 or 240 VAC +5% -10%. 50/60 Hz. 70 Watts.
Dimensions	14" x 14" x 3.5". Rack mounting hardware included.
Weight	11 lbs



Input Sensitivity as a function of frequency

Syntax

Variable i is an integer that selects an input channel for the command:

i	Channel
0	External Gate
1	A input
2	B input

Variables i,j,k,l,m, and n are all integers.Variable x is a real number in integer,real, or exponential notation.

Commands which may be queried have a ? in parentheses (?) after the mnemonic. The ( ) are not sent. Commands that may **only** be queried have a '?' after the mnemonic. Commands which **may not** be queried have no '?'. Optional parameters are enclosed by {}.

Trigger control commands

LEVL(?) i,x	Set channel i threshold to x volts. Only allowed in remote operation.
MTRG j	Same as pushing MAN trigger button. In external gate or holdoff arming modes n=0= start gate, n=1= stop gate. Otherwise n is ignored.
RLVL(?) j	Sets the reference output level to 0 = ecl,1=ttl.
TCPL(?) i{,j}	Sets the input ac/dc coupling of chans A and B to 0 = dc, or 1 = ac.
TERM(?) i{,j}	Sets the 50 ohm terminator of input, also prescaler n=0= 50 ohm, n=1= 1 meg, n= 2 = prescale. Prescalers can only be used in freq and per modes.
TMOD(?) i{,j}	Sets autolevel on/off. 0 = auto off, 1 = auto on.
TSLP(?) i{,j}	Set the trigger slope to 0 = positive, 1 = negative.

Measurement control commands

***TRG**	Device trigger, same as pushing start button
ARMM(?) j	Sets the arming mode 0 +- time 1 + time 2 1 period 3 0.01 s gate 4 0.1 s gate 5 1.0 s gate 6 ext trig +- time 7 ext trig + time 8 ext gate/trig holdoff 9 ext 1period 10 ext 0.01 s gate 11 ext 0.1 s gate 12 ext 1.0s gate
AUTM(?) j	Sets/resets autostart of measurements. 0 = off,1= on
COMP	Complements parity in +-time arming
DREL(?) j	Sets/clears the display REL. 0 = clear, 1 = set, 2 = clear REL and display, 3= set rel to position of cursor.
GATE(?) x	Sets the value of the frequency, period, of count gate to x. x may bebetween 1µs and 500s in a 1,2,5 sequence. If x < 0 a externally triggered gate of length x is set.
JTTR(?) j	Sets variance type to 0 = std dev, 1= Allan variance.

Abridged Command List

MODE(?) j	Sets the instrument mode to 0 = time,1 = width, 2=tr/tf, 3 = freq, 4 = period, 5 = phase, 6 = count.
SIZE(?) j	Sets the number of samples.
SRCE(?) j	Sets the measurement source to 0 = A, 1= B, 2= REF, 3 = ratio.
STRT	Same as pushing start button.
STOP	Same as pushing stop button.

Data commands

MEAS? j	Startts a measurement and returns the result when it is complete. If j=0 the mean is returned, j=1 returns the jitter, j=2 returns the max, and j=3 the min.
XALL?	Returns mean,rel,jitter,max,min of a measurement.
XAVG?	Returns the mean of measurement.
XJIT?	Returns the jitter of a measurement.
XMAX?	Returns the max of a measurement.
XMIN?	Returns the min of a measurement.
XREL(?) x	Sets the value of the display rel to x.
XHST? j	Returns section j of the histogram display as 4 byte binary integers.j=0 to 9.
HSPT? j	Return the value of the point n on the histogram. j=1 to j = 250. Returns 9E20 if graph is blank.
SCAV? j	Returns the value of point n (1 - 250) of the mean stripchart or the value of scan point j. returns 9E20 if the stripchart is blank or the scan has not reachedpoint j.
SCJT? j	Returns the value of point n (1 - 250) of the jitter stripchart or the value of scan point j. returns 9E20 if the stripchart is blank or the scan has not reached point j.
BDMP j	Binary dumps j points. Sample size = 1.

Scan commands

ANMD(?) j	Sets the DAC output mode of the mean and jitter DAC's to 0 = chart/chart, 1= DAC/chart, 2= chart/DAC,3 = DAC/DAC.
DBEG(?) j	Sets the delay scan start position to 1-50000 step sizes after the external trigger
DSEN(?) j	Enables the internal delay scan . 0 = delay off, 1=delay hold, 2 = delay scan.
DSTP(?) x	Sets the delay scan step size to 1,2,5 x $10^{-2,-3,-4,-5,-6}$. 1 x 10^{-2} is the maximum step size.
HOLD(?) x	Sets the hold time between scan points from .01s to 1000 s in .01 s steps
SCAN	Clears and restarts a scan.
SCEN(?) j	Enables scanning. 0 = disabled,1= single scan mode 2 = repeat scan mode
SCLR	Clears the scan.
SLOC?	Returns the number of the last completed scan point. Returns 0 if no points are complete.
SCPT(?) j	Sets number of scan points to 2,5,10,25,50,125,250.
VBEG(?) j,x	Sets the DAC output scan starting voltage. If scans are disabled or the step size is zero the output is immediately set to the new voltage. Otherwise, the voltage is updated at the start of the next scan.
VOUT? j	Reads the current output voltage of DAC channel j.
VSTP(?) j,x	Sets the DAC scan step size to x volts.

Graphics control commands

AUTP(?) j	Sets the autoprint mode to 0 = off or 1 = on.
AUTS	Autoscales the displayed graph.
CURS (?) j	Sets the cursor position to j.
DGPH(?) j	Sets the displayed graph to 0 = histogram,1= mean,2 = jitter
GCLR	Clears the displayed graph.

GENA(?) j	Turns graphs 0 = off, 1 = on.
GSCL(?) j,x	Sets the graph scales. j = 0 = histogram verticalscale,j=1= histo horizontal,j=2=histo bins,j=3= mean graph scale,j = 4= jitter graph scale. x = units per division or # bins.
PDEV(?) j	Sets output device to 0 = printer, 1= plotter.
PLAD(?) j	Sets the plotter GPIB address.
PLPT(?) j	Sets the plotter port to 0= RS232 , 1= GPIB.
PLOT	Initiates a print/plot
PCLR	Clears plots/prints

Front Panel control

DISP(?) j	Sets the display source. 0=MEAN,1=REL,2=JITTER,3=MAX 4 =MIN, 5 = TRIG, 6 = DVM's
EXPD(?) j	Set the x1000 expand status in freq and per mode 0 = off, 1 = on
KEYS(?) j	Simulates a keypress, or reads the most recently pressed key

Rear Panel control

CLCK(?) j	Sets the clock source. 0 = internal, 1= external.
CLKF(?) j	Sets the external clock frequency. 0=10MHz,1= 5MHz.
PORT(?) j	Sets/reads the binary I/O port when enabled.
PRTM(?) j	Sets the printer port mode .0= print, 1 = input,2 =output.
RNGE(?) i{,j}	Sets the full scale voltage of DVM input i.
VOLT? j	Reads DVM channel 0 or 1.

Interface Control Commands

*RST	Clears instrument to default settings.
*IDN?	Returns the device identification .
*OPC(?)	Operation complete common synchronization command. Either sets a status bit or returns a value when all operations (scans , prints, measurements) are complete.
*WAI	Wait synchronization command. Holds off further command execution until all in progress operations (scans, prints,measurements) are complete.
ENDT {j,k,l,m}	Sets the RS232 end transmission terminator
LOCL j	Sets the RS232 local/remote function. 0 = local, 1=remote, 2 = local lockout
WAIT(?) j	Sets the RS232 intercharacter time delay.

Status Reporting Commands

*CLS	Clears all status registers.
*ESE(?) j	Sets/reads the standard status byte enable register.
*ESR? {j}	Reads the standard status register, or just bit j of register.
*PSC(?) j	Sets the power on status clear bit. This allows SRQ'son power up if desired.
*SRE(?) j	Sets/reads the serial poll enable register.
*STB? {j}	Reads the serial poll register, or just bit n of register.
EREN(?) j	Sets/reads the error status enable register.
ERRS? {j}	Reads the error status register, or just bit n of register.
STAT? {j}	Reads the TIC status register, or just bit n of register.
TENA(?) j	Sets/reads the TIC status enable register.
STUP?	Returns the complete setup in one string.

Calibration control **(NOTE:** these commands are not needed during normal operation)

$TAC? j	Reads the value of the time-to-amplitude converters.

Abridged Command List

$PHK? j	Sets the printer handshake lines.
$POT? j	Reads the value of trigger pot j
***CAL?**	Starts autocal and returns status when done.
***TST?**	Starts self-test and returns status when done.
BYTE(?) j,k	Reads/sets linearization byte values.
WORD(?) j,k	Reads/sets cal words.

Use this procedure as a quick orientation to the instrument's features and capabilities. If you encounter problems, read the detailed discussions on operation or see the troubleshooting section.

1) Make sure that the correct line voltage has been selected on the rear panel power entry module.

2) With the unit's power switch on "STBY", hold the "CLR" key in the "DISPLAY" section down and turn the unit "ON". This will return all of the instrument settings to their default state. The message, "SELF TEST PASS" should briefly appear.

Note: The fan will not run until the unit warms up. The red LED labeled "CLOCK" in the CONFIG section may stay on for a few minutes. The red LED's labeled "START" and "STOP" may blink if no inputs are applied.

3) Press the MODE down key once to select the WIDTH mode. Press the source key twice to select REF (the 1 kHz REFerence) as the signal source. After 1/2 hour warmup, the display should read 500 us +- 1 ns. If the displayed value is outside this range see instructions for running the AUTOCAL procedure.

4) Press the SAMPLE SIZE up-key five times to select a sample size of 500. This will slow the display update rate to 2 Hz, and provide a more consistent MEAN value.

5) Press the SET key in the DISPLAY section to set the REL offset to the current value of the MEAN. The REL LED will turn on and the display will show a mean value within a few ps of zero. An 'r' appears on the display to indicate a relative value.

6) Press the DISPLAY down-key to show each of the following:

MEAN	0+-100 ps (The REL is set)
REL	500 us +-100 ps
JITTER	5-20 ps
MAX	Erratic, but usually <100 ps
MIN	Erratic, but usually <100 ps
TRIG	+-5 V per the three level knobs
DVM	Within 5 mV of zero.

7) Configure an oscilloscope for the X-Y display mode with the horizontal and vertical inputs set for dc coupling (not 50 Ohms) and 1 V/div sensitivity. If the scope has scale factor displays, turn them "off", and set the 20 MHz bandwidth limit. Center the beam in the middle of the screen and attach the inputs to the X-Y display outputs on the rear panel of the SR620.

8) Press the AUTO key in the SCOPE AND CHART section to scale the display. If the DISPLAY REL is set, the HISTOgram of the pulse widths will be displayed with about 20 ps/div horizontal resolution.

9) In the SCOPE AND CHART section, press the display button to change from HIST to MEAN. Press the AUTO button to scale the display. The scope will now show a 'strip chart' of the mean values for each set of measurements. Now select JITTER and press AUTO to display a 'strip-chart' of standard deviations for the scope display.

Introduction

The SR620 Time Interval Counter can do a variety of time interval and frequency measurements. The instrument's high single-shot timing resolution, low jitter, and reciprocal counting architecture allow rapid, high resolution measurements.

Modes of Operation

Time Intervals between the A and B inputs may be measured with 4 ps LSD, 25 ps rms resolution, 100 ps relative accuracy, and 1ns absolute accuracy. Time intervals from -1ns to 1000 s or +-1000 s may be measured.

Pulse **Widths** of either input may be measured. The start and stop thresholds are set separately. The resolution, jitter, and accuracy are the same as for Time interval measurements.

Rise and Fall Times of either input may be measured. The start and stop thresholds may be set with 10 mV resolution. The 350 MHz bandwidth of the inputs allows measurements of rise and fall times down to 1 ns.

Frequencies from 0.001 Hz to 1.3 GHz may be measured. The SR620 will provide 11 digits of resolution when a one second gate is used. Frequencies above 300 MHz may be measured on either input using the UHF prescalers. NanoHertz resolution is available in the x1000 display mode.

Periods may be measured with femtosecond resolution. Period measurements are done the same way as frequency measurements, except the reciprocal of frequency is reported to the display.

The **Phase** between the signals on the A and B input may be measured with 0.001° resolution. The phase shift between signals from 0.001 Hz to 100MHz may be measured.

The **Count** mode is used to count input transistions during a gate. Count rates up to 300 MHz will be tallied.

Arming and Gating

Each of these modes are supported with powerful arming and gating modes. Time arming modes include: +Time, +Time External, +Time External with Stop Holdoff, +-Time, and +-Time External.

Frequency gating modes include fixed gates of one period, 0.01 s, 0.1 s, 1 s, Externally triggered fixed gates, External gates, Externally triggered adjustable gates from 1 us to 10 ms. Gates which are externally triggered may be delayed and scanned by 1 to 50,000 gate widths to allow transient frequency measurements.

Statistics

The SR620 will compute and display statistics for sample sizes of one to one million . The mean, standard deviation or Allan variance, minimum and maximum deviations may be displayed. Statistics are available for all modes of operation. Displayed values may be offset by the REL for measurements relative to a previous mean value.

Scope Displays and Hardcopy

The SR620 can display histograms and strip charts on any xy scope. Histograms show the distribution of values within a group of measurements. Strip charts of the previous 250 mean values or deviations show data trends. Hardcopy of scope displays may be made to printers or plotters via rear panel Centronics, RS232 or GPIB ports.

Reference Output

The front panel REF OUT provides a precision 1KHZ square wave at TTL or ECL levels. This source may be used for calibration, and is a convienent trigger for many types of measurements.

DVM's and DAC Outputs

Two rear panel DVM inputs allow dc voltage measurements with 0.3% accuracy on 2 or 20 V full scale ranges. The inputs may be displayed on the front panel or read via the RS232 or GPIB interfaces.

Two DAC outputs default to output voltages proportional to the mean and jitter readings to drive analog strip chart recorders. The DAC output voltages may also be set or scanned from the front panel of through one of the computer interfaces.

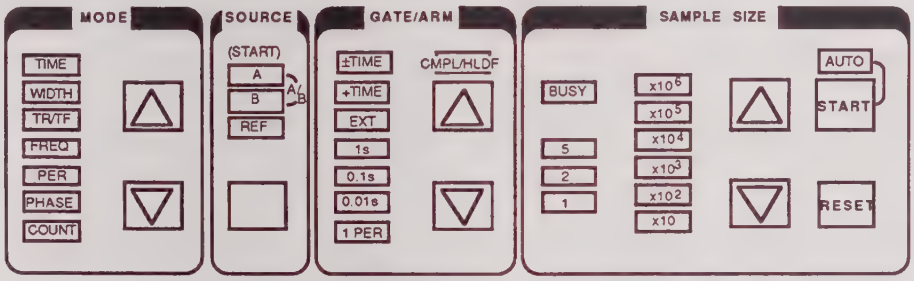
Computer Interfaces

Both GPIB and RS232 interfaces allow complete control of the instrument. A fast binary dump mode allows up to 1500 measurements per second to be taken and transfered to a computer.

FRONT PANEL OPERATION

The SR620 Universal Time Interval Counter can perform an extremely wide variety of time interval and frequency measurements. The SR620 is designed so that the values of virtually all of the important measurement parameters are visible at a glance on the front panel. Setting the SR620 to perform a particular measurement can be separated into three steps: choosing the measurement, choosing the output display, and setting the inputs. The SR620 is different than most counters in that a "measurement" consists of from 1 to 1,000,000 "samples" and the SR620 reports statistical information on these samples. The SR620 can report the mean , jitter, maximum , and minimum values found in a measurement.

CHOOSING THE MEASUREMENT



SETTING THE MODE

Pressing the MODE up and down arrow keys sets the measurement type. The SR620 can measure time intervals, pulse widths, pulse rise and fall times, frequency, period, phase, and can count events. The ARMING section has detailed explanations of the modes.

SETTING THE SOURCE

The source key selects the signal source for a particular measurement. In time interval mode the source specifies which input will "start" the time interval. Normally the start source is channel A, but channel B, and the 1kHz REF output may also be selected. The other input then "stops" the time interval. In pulse width, frequency, period, and counts the source may be A, B, or the 1kHz REF. Additionally, in frequency, period, and count modes if both the A and B LEDs are on the **RATIO** A/B is measured. In rise/fall time mode only A and B may be the source, while in phase mode the phase of B relative to A is always measured.

SETTING THE ARMING MODE

"Arming" controls the conditions under which a sample is started and stopped. The arming mode is chosen using the ARMING up and down arrow keys. The SR620 has a large selection of arming modes. The various modes relevant to each particular type of measurement are treated in detail in the ARMING section of this manual. A summary of the arming modes is given on the next page.

SELECTING THE NUMBER OF SAMPLES

The sample size up and down arrow keys select between 1 and 1,000,000 samples for the measurement.

STARTING AND STOPPING MEASUREMENTS

The "START" and "RESET" keys start and stop measurements. Press the "START" key to start a single measurement. The "BUSY" LED will remain on while the measurement is in progress. When the measurement is finished the SR620 will display the results and stop. Press and hold the START key to turn on the "AUTO" LED and "automeasure". When automeasure is on the SR620 will automatically start a new measurement when the present one is complete. Press the "RESET" key to terminate the present measurement. Press and hold the "RESET" key to turn the "AUTO" LED and automeasure off.

SUMMARY OF ARMING MODES

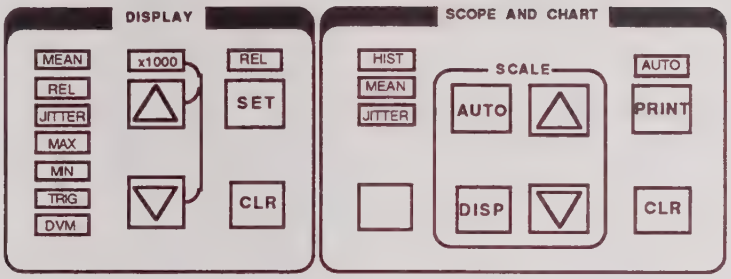
mode	arming mode	LED indication
time	+TIME	+TIME LED on
	+TIME EXTERNAL	+TIME and EXT LEDs on *
	+TIME EXTERNAL STOP HOLDOFF	+TIME, EXT, and HLDF LEDs on *
	±TIME	± TIME LED on
	±TIME COMPLEMENT	±TIME and CMPL LEDs on
	±TIME EXTERNAL	±TIME and EXT LED on *
width,rise/fall time	+TIME	+TIME LED on
	+TIME EXTERNAL	+TIME and EXT LED on *
	+TIME EXTERNAL STOP HOLDOFF	+ TIME, EXT, and HLDF LEDs on *
frequency,period	1 PERIOD	1 PERIOD LED on
	0.01s gate	0.01s LED on **
	0.1s gate	0.1s LED on **
	1.0s gate	1.0s LED on **
	ext gate	EXT LED on *
	ext 1 PERIOD	EXT and 1 PERIOD LEDs on
	ext 0.01s gate	EXT and 0.01s LEDs on **
	ext 0.1s gate	EXT and 0.1s LEDs on **
	ext 1.0s gate	EXT and 1.0s LEDs on **
phase	+TIME	+TIME LED on
	EXT	EXT LED on *
count	0.01s gate	0.01s LED on **
	0.1s gate	0.1s LED on **
	1.0s gate	1.0s LED on **
	ext gate	EXT LED on *
	ext 0.01s gate	EXT and 0.01s LEDs on **
	ext 0.1s gate	EXT and 0.1s LEDs on **
	ext 1.0s gate	EXT and 1.0s LEDs on **

NOTES:

* arming delay or scanning delay/gate may be used in this mode (see CONFIGURATION MENU and ARMING sections). The EXT LED will flash if scanning is enabled.

** the gate time LED will flash if gate width multiplier is not equal to 1 (see CONFIGURATION MENU and ARMING sections).

CHOOSING THE OUTPUT DISPLAY



The SR620 can display statistical information about the measurement of N samples. The SR620 computes and reports the mean, standard deviation or root Allan variance, minimum, and maximum values seen during the measurement. The equation for the statistical functions are given by:

$$mean = \frac{1}{n}\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i$$

$$standard\ deviation = \sqrt{\frac{n\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)^2}{n(n-1)}}$$

$$root\ Allan\ variance = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n-1}(x_{i+1} - x_i)^2}{2(n-1)}}$$

SETTING THE FRONT PANEL DISPLAY

The DISPLAY up and down arrow keys control what is displayed on the 16 digit LED display. All of the statistical data is always calculated and may be viewed by scrolling through the displays. The settings are:

MEAN: displays the mean value of the measurement. If the display is prefaced by "r" then a relative reading is displayed and the value displayed is the mean minus the REL.

REL: displays the value of the REL. The REL is set by pressing the "SET" button and is cleared by pressing the "CLR" button. Normally the REL is set to the value of the mean when the "SET" button is pressed. However, the REL may be set to an arbitrary value using the ZOOM feature described in the GRAPHICS ZOOM section below. Pressing the "CLR" button with the REL off clears the display.

JITTER: displays either the standard deviation (display prefaced by "d") or Allan variance (display prefaced by "A"). The statistic that is used is set in the CONFIGURATION MENU.

MAX: displays the maximum sample found in this measurement. If the display is prefaced by "r" then a relative reading is displayed and the value displayed is the max minus the REL.

MIN: displays the minimum sample found in this measurement. If the display is prefaced by "r" then a relative reading is displayed and the value displayed is the min minus the REL.

TRIG: displays the trigger level set by the EXT, A, and B trigger knobs (The full scale range of the knobs may be set in the CONFIGURATION MENU.).

DVM: displays the voltage values at the rear panel DVM inputs.

Pressing both the up and down arrow keys together toggles the **x1000** expand on and off in frequency and period mode. In frequency mode the x1000 expand moves the decimal point 3 places to the left and displays frequencies with nHz resolution. The maximum frequency measurable in this mode is 1 MHz. In period mode the x1000 expand moves the decimal point 3 places to the left and displays periods with fs resolution. The maximum period measurable in this mode is 1 s.

In both period and frequency modes the statistical data is displayed with the number of significant digits allowed by the SR620's resolution. Using longer gate times increases the resolution.

GRAPHICS OUTPUTS

In addition to the 16 digit LED display the SR620's scope and chart outputs may be used to give the user alternative methods of viewing the data.

SCOPE OUTPUTS

The SR620 may be attached to an oscilloscope operating in x-y mode to provide a graphical presentation of the output data. The oscilloscope should be set in x-y mode with sensitivities set to 1V/div and the SR620's x and y rear panel outputs attached.

GRAPH TYPES

The SR620 can then display either a histogram of number of samples vs. measured parameter for the samples within a measurement, a stripchart of mean values for successive measurements, or a stripchart of jitter values for successive measurements. In histogram mode a new graph will be displayed after each measurement of N samples is complete, showing the distribution of samples in that measurement. In the stripchart modes a new point will be added to the graph after each measurement indicating the mean and jitter values for that measurement. The display desired is chosen by pressing the select button below the indicator LEDs. The data for all three graphs are saved so that all of the graphs may be viewed by cycling through the three choices. The data, the scale values, and the cursor position are all displayed on the scope screen. In the stripchart modes up to 250 points will be displayed. When the display fills up new data will start to overwrite the old starting from the left. The graph may be cleared by pressing the CLR button below the PRINT button.

SCALING GRAPHS

In histogram mode the vertical scale, horizontal scale, and number of bins may be adjusted. In the stripchart modes the vertical scales may be adjusted. The easiest way to scale the graphs is to press the "AUTO" button to autoscale the graph. Autoscale will automatically adjust the scales so that the data fits on the screen. In histogram mode the actual scaling of the graph does not occur until the next measurement is complete. The scale may also be adjusted manually. Pressing the up and down arrow keys with the normal display on the 16 digit LEDs will adjust the vertical scale on the displayed graph. In the histogram mode , incrementing the vertical scale past the largest value (200,000 / div) will change the vertical scale to a log scale. To view the scales on the LED display press the "DISP" button. First, the cursor position (discussed below) will be displayed. Pressing the button again will display the vertical graph scales in the appropriate units. In the histogram mode pressing the button again will display the horizontal scale and then the number of bins. The scales may be adjusted using the up and down arrow keys. When the REL is set the graphs are centered about the REL and, thus, very fine detail may be observed on a large number.

GRAPHICS CURSOR

The displayed graphs have a moveable cursor that allows one to read the values of individual points on the screen. The cursor is represented on screen by a dotted line. The cursor is moved by pressing the "DISP" button to display the cursor position and using the up and down arrow keys to move it about. The cursor x position is displayed on the LED display (in the correct units of s, Hz, etc.) for the histogram display and measurement number for the stripcharts. Both the x and y positions are displayed on the scope screen.

GRAPHICS ZOOM

The SR620 has a feature which allows one to zoom in on any feature in a displayed histogram, this feature also allows the REL to be set to any value desired. First, press the DISP button to display the cursor position. Then, move the cursor until it is at the desired position (or the cursor value is the desired REL value if setting the REL). Push the "SET" button. This will set the REL to the cursor position. Now, adjust the graph horizontal scale to get the magnification desired. If setting the REL value, note that the amount that the cursor value changes for each press of the arrow keys is determined by the horizontal histogram scale and that the scale may have to be adjusted to get the REL value desired.

HARDCOPY OUTPUT

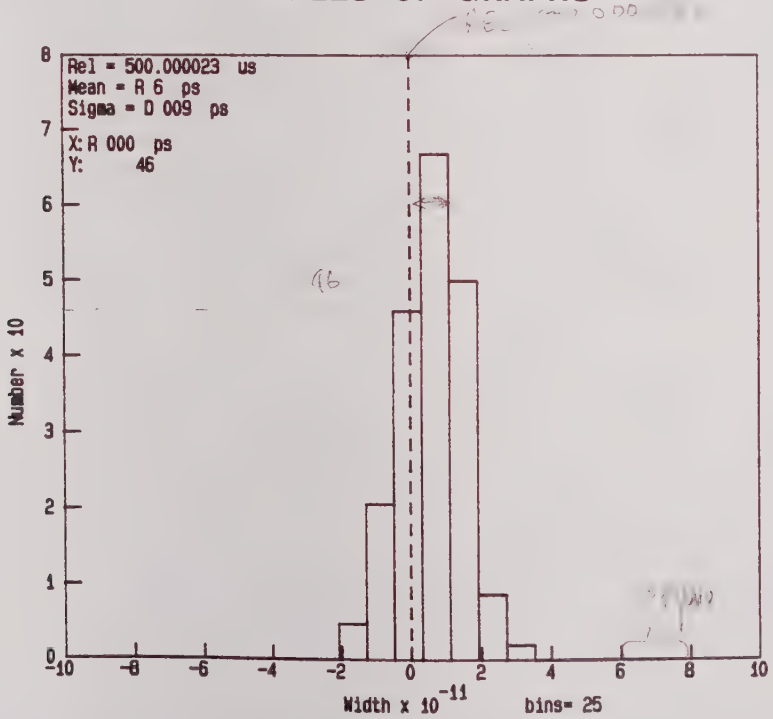
The displayed graph may be copied to either an

Epson compatible graphics printer or a HP-GL compatible plotter by pressing the "PRINT" key. The SR620 will continue to take data while the hardcopy is being generated. If a second print/plot request is made (by pressing the button or a programming command) before the current copy is finished the SR620 will stop taking data until the current copy is done. This is to avoid corrupting the second copy as the SR620 only has a 1 deep graphics output queue.The output device (printer or plotter) is chosen in the CONFIGURATION menu (see that section for detail). When using a printer the SR620 may be put into autoprint mode by pressing and holding the PRINT key until the "AUTO" LED turns on. In autoprint mode the SR620 will automatically print every histogram or a new stripchart each time the stripchart fills up. There is no autoprint when using a plotter because the paper needs to be changed. In autoprint mode the speed of the printer may determine the measurement rate if new graphs are generated faster than the printer can print them. A print or plot may be aborted by pressing the "CLR" button under the PRINT button. Pressing and holding the CLR button will turn off autoprint. If the message "print error" or "plot error" appears while printing or plotting please refer to the TROUBLESHOOTING section.

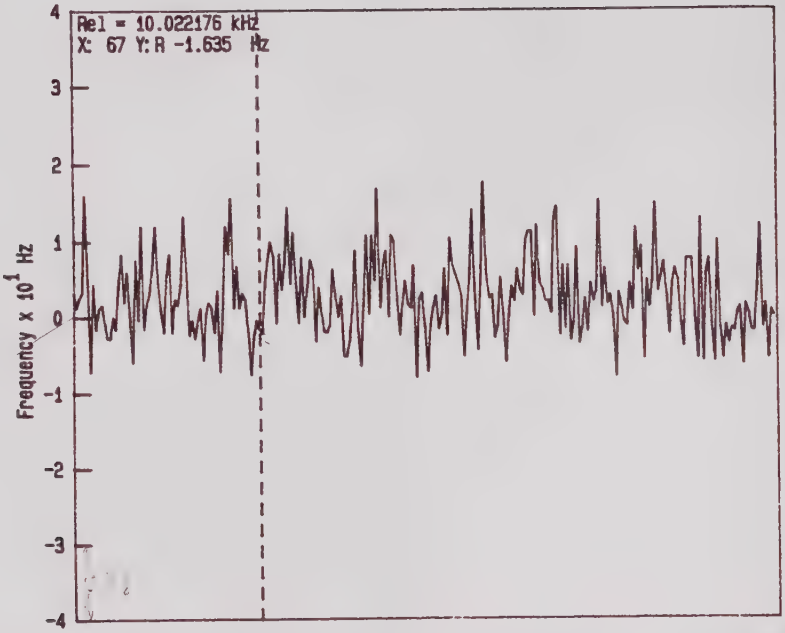
CHART OUTPUTS

In addition to the the scope outputs the SR620 also has two rear panel analog outputs designed to go to analog chart recorders. One output puts out a voltage proportional to the mean of the measurement while the other output puts out a voltage proportional the the jitter of the measurement. The output range is 0-8V corresponding to the 8 vertical scope divisions. The scale is the same as the scope scales. In the cases where zero is at the center of the scope screen (the REL is set , for example) zero will correspond to 4 volts output. The chart outputs may also be configured as general purpose D/A outputs (see CONFIGURATION MENU section).

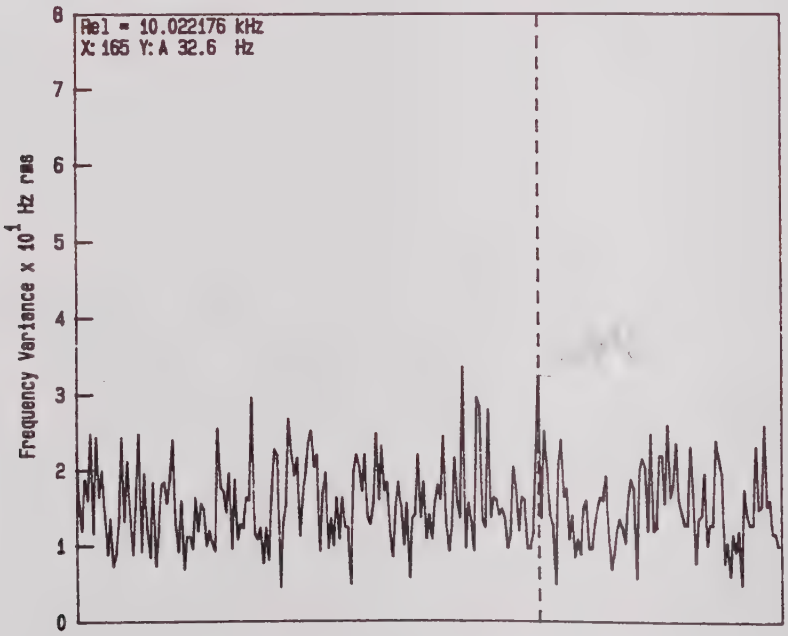
EXAMPLES OF GRAPHS



Sample Histogram. The graph scales are 20ps/div in the horizontal direction and 10 /div in the vertical. The REL is 500.000023 us and is at the center of the graph. This measurement has a mean value 6ps greater than the REL and a standard deviation of 9ps. The cursor (dotted line) is at the REL and there are 46 events in that bin.

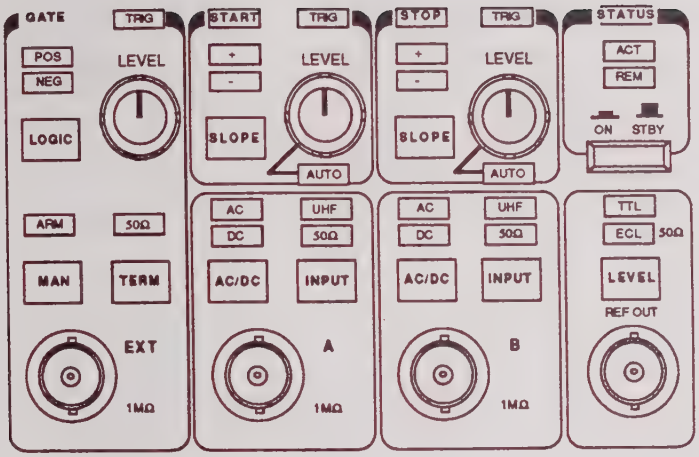


Sample mean value graph. Each point corresponds to the mean value from one measurement. The vertical scale is 10 Hz/div. The measurements are relative to a REL of 10.022176 kHz. The REL is at the center of the graph. The cursor (dotted line) shows that measurement number 67 was 1.635 kHz below the REL.



Sample jitter stripchart. This graph shows the jitter associated with each measurement above. The vertical scale is 10 Hz/div. The cursor is at measurement number 165 and the jitter value there is 32.6 Hz.

SETTING THE INPUTS



SETTING TRIGGER LEVELS

The trigger levels are set by rotating the trigger level adjust knobs. These knobs may have a full scale range of ±5.00V, ±2.50V, or ±1.25V. The full scale range is set in the CONFIGURATION menu (see that section of the manual for details). In all cases the trigger level resolution is 10mV and the actual level may be displayed on the front panel. The trigger inputs have about 40mV of hysteresis and the trigger levels are corrected for this hysteresis so that the inputs will trigger at the selected voltage independent of the selected trigger slope.

The LED's above the trigger knobs will flash when the input comparator triggers. The A and B inputs may also be set to autolevel by rotating the knobs completely counter-clockwise. The "AUTO" LED under the knob will come on and the trigger threshold will automatically be set to the midpoint of the signal. Autolevel will work for a signal faster than about 10Hz and a duty cycle greater than about 0.0001%. The autolevel circuit will not change the trigger level until the input stops triggering for more than 1/2 second. Then it will try to reset the trigger level to a new value. The red LEDs behind the words "START" and "STOP" will flash each time the autolevel circuit tries to adjust the trigger threshold.

NOTE: in width and rise/fall time modes, which use only one input, the A trigger knob sets the start trigger voltage and the B trigger knob sets the stop trigger voltage.

SETTING TRIGGER SLOPES

The A and B inputs can be set to trigger on either a rising or falling edge by pressing the "SLOPE" buttons. The EXT input can be set to rising edge or falling edge by pressing the "LOGIC" button. If the EXT input is being used to supply a gate pulse the SR620 will use the time above threshold as the gate if POSitive logic is selected and the time below threshold as the gate if NEGative logic is selected.

INPUT TERMINATION

The EXT, A, and B input may all be terminated in either 1MOhm or 50 Ohms by pressing the "INPUT" or "TERM" buttons. If the inputs are terminated in 50 ohms and the input signal exceeds ±6V peak the 50 Ohm terminator will automatically be removed to prevent damage to the terminator. When this overload condition occurs the 50 ohm LED will flash.

UHF PRESCALERS

In frequency and period modes the input signal may be fed to the SR620's UHF prescalers to measure signals between 40MHz and 1.3GHz. To engage the prescalers press the "INPUT" button

for the desired channel repeatedly until the UHF LED comes on. The sensitivity of the prescalers may be adjusted by adjusting the channel A and B trigger knobs. Setting the knobs for 0V or to auto-level will set the sensitivity to maximum. Setting the knobs to 5V will reduce the sensitivity to about 200mV rms. Both positive and negative settings of the knob have the same effect. The sensitivity adjustment is useful because at maximum sensitivity the prescalers will self-oscillate with no signal input. With an input, however, this is not a problem, but by reducing the sensitivity slightly these oscillations will disappear.

INPUT COUPLING

The A and B inputs may be either AC or DC coupled by pressing the AC/DC button. The coupling is independent of the input termination impedance. The EXT input is always DC coupled.

REFERENCE OUTPUT

The front panel REF output puts out a 1kHz 50% duty cycle square wave synchronized to the SR620's internal 10MHz clock. This output may provide 4V into high impedance or 2V into 50 Ohms, or ECL levels into 50 Ohms. An example of the use of this output is to set the mode to measure the time from REF to B. If a cable is then connected from the REF output to B the cable delay may be directly measured.

TIMEBASE INPUT AND OUTPUT

A rear panel BNC outputs the SR620's 10MHz clock. This output supplies approximately 1V pk-pk into a 50 ohm load. Another BNC allows the input of a 5 or 10 MHz external timebase. This input presents a 1 kOhm load to the signal. The SR620 can then phase-lock its internal timebase to this external source. See the CONFIGURATION MENU chapter for detail on using an external timebase.

DVM INPUTS

The SR620 has two rear panel DVM inputs. These 1 MOhm differential inputs allow the SR620 to measure DC voltages on either a 2V or 20V full scale range. The SR620 can either autorange the inputs (default) or they may be set to a fixed scale. See the CONFIGURATION MENU chapter for detail on setting the DVM scales.

SAMPLE ARMING

The SR620 Time Interval counter has a wide variety of arming modes that allow the user great flexibility in controlling the desired measurement. The various measurement modes and their respective arming modes are discussed in detail below.

NOTE: references to delayed or scanning gates are discussed at the end of this section

TIME MODE

In this mode, the unit measures the time interval between a Start and a Stop pulse. The time interval is a positive number if the Start occurs before the Stop and negative if the Stop occurs before the Start. The SOURCE LED's indicate the source of the START pulse.

Source LED	Start Source	Stop Source
A	A	B
B	B	A
REF	REF	B

(The knobs which are directly above each input set the voltage threshold for that input when in the TIME mode.)

Usually, A will be selected as the Start source and the time interval from A to B will be measured. The internal 1kHz REF output may be selected in cases where the front panel REF out will be used to trigger an event, and the "event" will provide a Stop pulse to the B input. A simple example of this would be the measurement of cable lengths. The length of a cable may be measured by selecting REF as the Start source, and connecting the cable between the REF output and the B input.

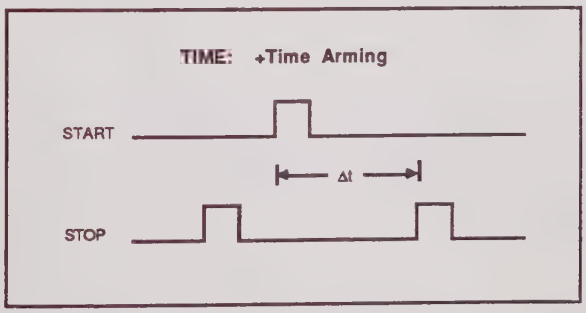
When REF is used as the Start source, the rising edge of REF is used when a positive slope is selected for the A input, and the falling edge is used when a negative slope is set. In this case, the threshold knob above the A input has no effect on operation.

TIME INTERVAL ARMING

There are several arming modes for Time interval measurements. The arming mode controls when the instrument will be ready to take a sample. Start and Stop pulses are ignored when the instrument is not armed. The ARM LED will turn on when the unit is armed. The SR620 remains busy for about 800us after receiving a Start/Stop pair and may not be rearmed during this time.

+TIME MEASUREMENTS (-1ns to 1000s)

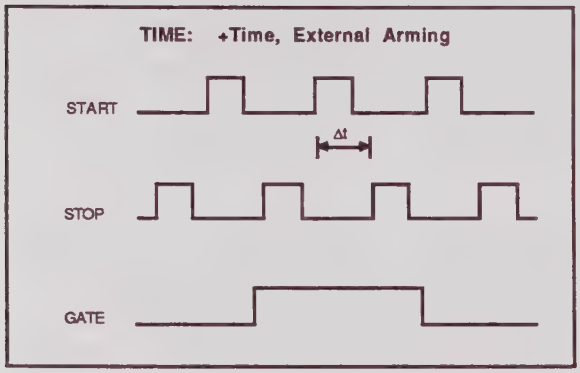
In **+TIME** arming the Start input is armed as soon as the instrument is ready and Stop is armed when a Start is received. In this mode only a positive or zero time interval may be measured.



Time Arming Mode	Function
+TIME	Start arms automatically, Stop is armed by Start
+TIME EXTERNAL	Start is armed by EXT input, Stop armed by Start
+TIME EXTERNAL STOP HOLDOFF	Start is armed by leading edge of EXT input and the Stop is armed by the trailing edge.
±TIME	Starts and Stops are armed by Start/Stop pair
±TIME COMPLEMENT	Starts and Stops are armed by Stop/Start pair
±TIME EXTERNAL	Starts and Stops are armed by EXT input

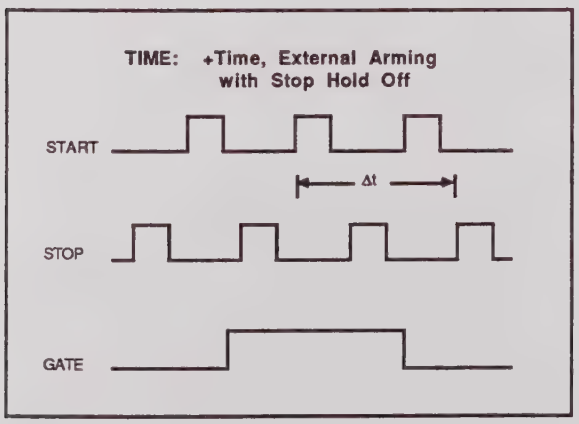
Sample Arming

In **+TIME EXTERNAL** mode the Start input is enabled by the GATE and Stop is armed by Start. A delay from an EXT input may be set or scanned in the CONFIG menu, otherwise the EXT input will be the trigger.



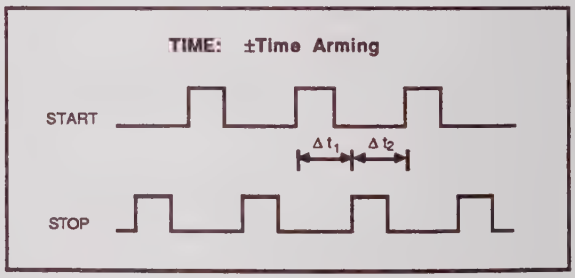
TIME EXTERNAL with HOLDOFF is similar except that Stops are not enabled until the trailing edge of the EXT input. A particular Stop pulse may be selected to end the time interval by using the EXT input to inhibit, or holdoff, the Stop input. An example of this might be measuring the time from the index mark on a hard disk drive to a particular data bit. By adjusting the holdoff time one could measure the time to any data bit instead of just the first one.

The trigger may be delayed or scanned from an EXT trigger input by setting SCAN parameters in the CONFIG menu. A blinking EXT LED indicates that the EXT is used as a trigger for the delayed gate.

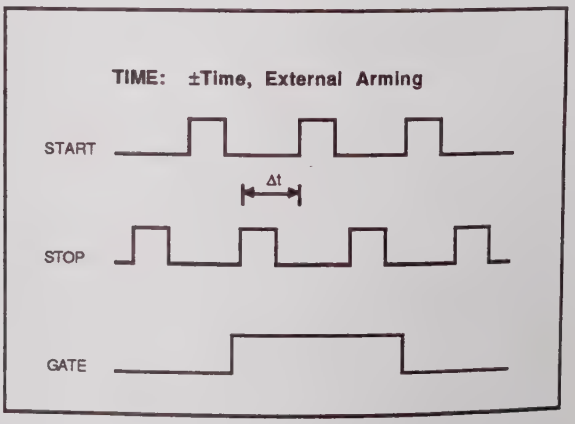


±TIME MEASUREMENTS(-1000s<t< 1000s)

In all of the ± TIME modes Starts and Stops are armed simultaneously and so either a positive or negative time interval may be measured. There is, unfortunately, some ambiguity to this method of arming. For periodic inputs there is no way for the instrument to know if the desired time interval should be measured from the Start to the previous Stop or to the next Stop. For example, if the Start and Stop are both 1 KHz square waves, with the Stop edge following the Start edge by 1 uS, then the unit will report a Time interval of either +1 us or -999 us. In the **±TIME** and **±TIME COMPLEMENT** modes the start and stop inputs are armed by parity, that is, the reception of either a Start/Stop pair or a Stop/Start pair of pulses. By changing between these two modes one may choose to measure either the time from Stop to the next Start or Start to the next Stop. Since the parity of the input signals is randomly determined at power-up there is no way to specify which arming mode will correspond to which measurement. But by changing between these modes both measurements may always be obtained.



Alternately, one may arm a ±Time measurement with a signal applied to the Ext input in which case the measurement that is made (Start to Stop or Stop to Start) is determined only by the relationship of the Ext input to the Start and Stop signals.



The EXT input requires about 10 ns setup prior to the Start or Stop inputs.

Time intervals as a function of delay from an EXT trigger may be measured by using the internal delay generator. The delay generator is triggered by the EXT input. The trigger delay may be set or scanned via the CONFIG Menu.

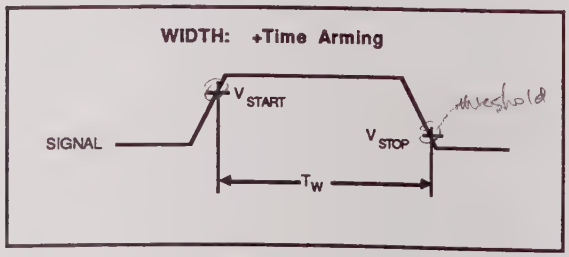
Time interval samples may also be armed by pressing the MAN key when in the EXT arming mode.

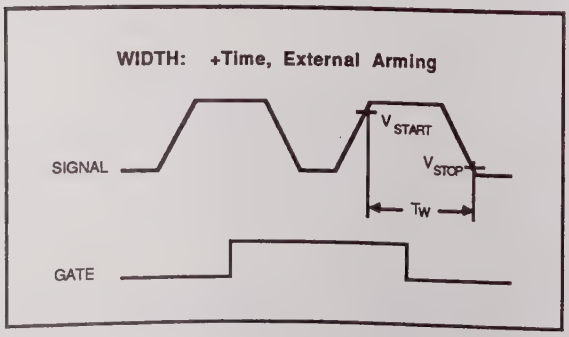
WIDTH

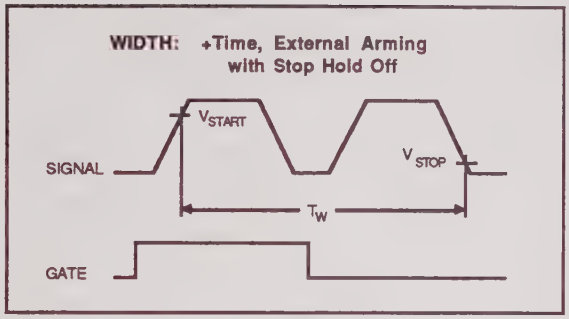
Pulse widths may be measured in the WIDTH mode. The pulse source may be either the A input, the B input, or the internal 1 kHz REF source.

The Start threshold and slope are set by the controls just above the A input. The Stop threshold and slope are set by the controls just above the B input. If the Start slope is positive, the Stop slope will be negative, and the time from a rising edge to a falling edge will be measured. These controls are not used when measuring the width of the internal 1 KHz REF.

As pulse widths are always positive times, only the +TIME arming modes are available. The three arming modes for WIDTH measurements are shown here. The trigger source may be either the EXT input or the EXT triggered internally delayed/ scanned gate.







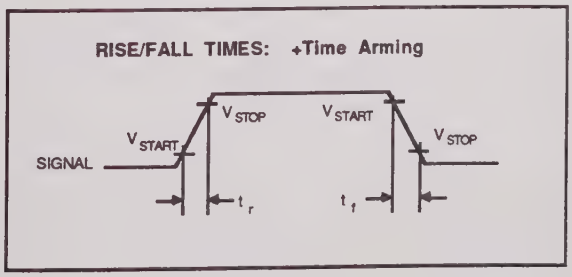
RISE and FALL TIMES

The transition time for an input may be measured in this mode. Either the A or B input may be selected as the source to be measured. The selected source is used as the input to both comparators. The threshold knob above the A input is used to specify the Start voltage threshold, and the knob above the B input is used to specify the Stop voltage threshold. The rise time of the input is reported if positive slope is selected, and the fall time is reported if negative slope is selected. Either slope key changes both comparators' slope LED's.

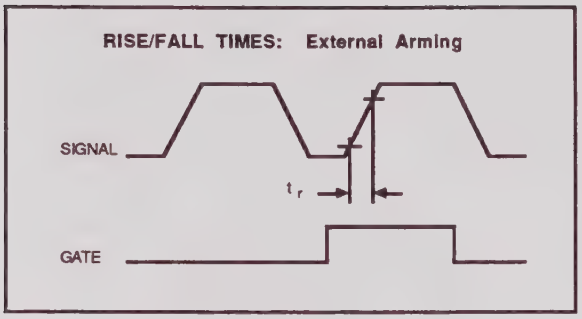
For example, to measure the 20-80% rise time of a one volt input, the A threshold would be set to 0.20 Vdc, the B threshold would be set to 0.80 Vdc, and the slope would be set to positive to measure the rising edge. The 80-20% transition time of the falling edge could be measured by setting the slope to negative and adjusting the trigger thresholds. Reported times are not corrected for the finite bandwidth of the input of the instrument. The inputs have a bandwidth of about 350 MHz, and so the 10-90% transition time of an infinitely fast input would be reported as 1.0 ns. When measuring 10-90% transition times, the actual transition time may be found by:

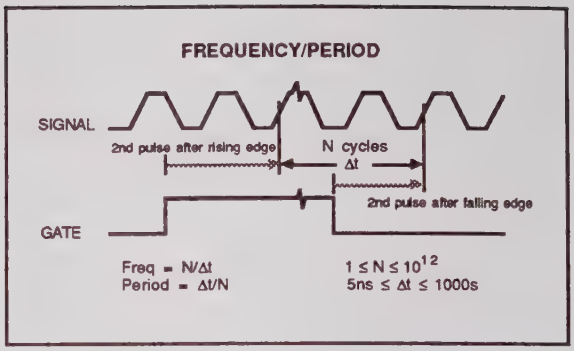
$$T_{actual} = \sqrt{T_{measured}^2 - 1.0\ ns^2}$$

As transition times are always positive numbers, only +TIME and +TIME_EXT arming modes are allowed.



Sample Arming





FREQUENCY

The frequency of either the A or B inputs may be measured in this mode of operation. The SR620 is a "reciprocal" frequency counter. That is, it measures frequency by measuring the time interval for an integer number of cycles of the input. The frequency is then equal to (number of cycles)/(Measured Time). Since there is no fraction-of-a-cycle error (as would be seen if the unit merely counted cycles in a fixed gate) a frequency measurement can be made to 11 digits of resolution in one second. For frequencies between 0 and 200MHz the SR620's front end comparators may be directly used. For frequencies between 200MHz and 1.3GHz the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) prescalers must be used.

The number of cycles used in the sample is determined by the GATE . The instrument will always measure at least 1 period of the input. Gates from 1μs to 500s, or EXTernal gates may be selected from the front panel. The actual gate time for the internal gates is the gate time set on the front panel multiplied by the "gate scale" set in the configuration menu. Thus if one desired a 20s gate one would set the gate scale to 200 and the gate time to 0.1s (0.1s x 200 = 20s). If the "gate scale" is not set to the default of 1 the gate time led on the front panel will blink. Due to internal synchronization circuitry, the frequency measurement starts on the 2nd input edge after the gate opens and ends on the second input edge after the gate closes. Thus, a frequency measurement always requires at least 2 complete cycles of the input waveform.

The choice of GATE mode is determined mainly by the desired resolution and measurement speed. A longer gate results in a higher resolution measurement with 11 digits obtainable in a one second sample. The SR620 always adjusts the number of displayed digits to reflect the appropriate resolution depending on gate time. The accuracy of frequency measurements is determined by the accuracy of time interval measurements. For very short gates, the accuracy is determined by the 200ps time interval accuracy, while for long gates the accuracy is limited by the accuracy of the timebase.

EXTERNAL gates may be applied to the EXT input and may range from 5ns to 1000s, although the SR620 always measures for at least 1 input period regardless of the gate time. The setup time for an external gate is about 10 ns. Additionally, the EXT input may be used to trigger any of the internal gates (in this mode both the "ext" and the gate time LED will be on). This is useful , for example, to synchronize a 0.1s gate to an external event. Additionally, gates of 1 us to 10 ms may be scanned using the SR620's scanning facility. These gates must be externally triggered. The gate may either be fixed in time relative to the EXT input, or may be automatically scanned at the end of a measurement of N samples. If scanned, the step size is equal to the gate width and the initial delay may be set between 1 and 50000 gates times. This scanning ability allows one to make measurements of frequency as a function of time from some event, such as the time response of a VCO to a step change in control voltage.

The RATIO of the frequencies of two inputs will be displayed if both the A & B source LED are on. It should be noted that the A and B frequencies are not measured simultaneously but are measured on alternate measurement cycles.

PERIOD

Period measurements are done virtually the same way as frequency measurements, however the reciprocal of the frequency is reported instead of the frequency. Gating modes are identical to those used in the frequency mode.

When both the A and B source lights are on, the ratio of the periods of signals applied to the A and

B inputs may be displayed. Period ratios may span from 10^{-9} to 10^{+3}.

PHASE

The phase between the A and B inputs is measured in this mode of operation. Two measurements are actually being done: the period of the A input and the time interval between the A and B inputs. For example, suppose the A and B inputs are both 1 KHz square waves (1000us period) with the rising edge of B coming 250us after the rising edge of A. The unit would measure the period of the A input. Then it would make one measurement of the time interval between A and B. The result, 360 x (250us/1000us) = +90.0000 degrees, would be reported to the LED display. Phase readings are always displayed between -180 and +180 degrees.

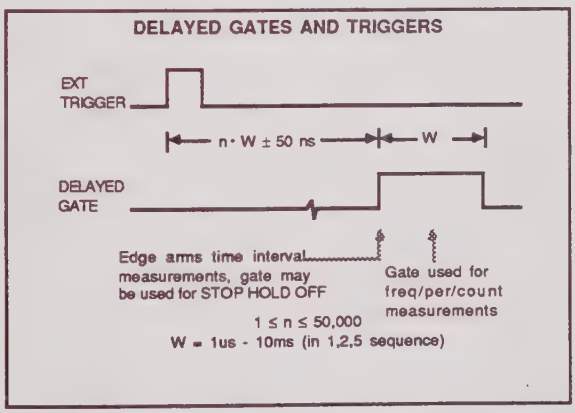
There are two gating options in phase mode: INTERNAL and EXTERNAL. In INTERNAL mode the gate for the period measurement is automatically set to 0.01s and the time interval measurement to +time. In EXTERNAL mode the gate time is determined by the width of a pulse applied to the EXT input. **Two** pulses must be applied to the EXT input for each complete measurement: the first arms the time interval measurement and the second gates the period measurement. The external arming pulses must be separated by at least 15 ms. Additionally, one may use the EXT input to trigger the 1us to 10ms scannable gates in order to measure phase as a function of time for repetitive events.

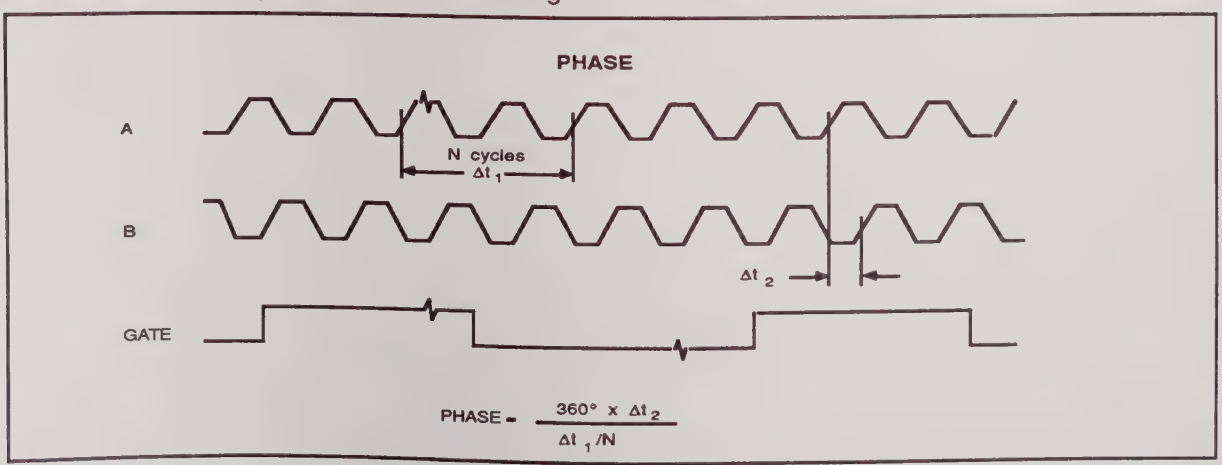
COUNT

In this mode the unit will display the number of events at the A or B inputs which occurred during the gate. The gate choices are the same as for frequency and period modes. As in the frequency mode of operation, an internal gate may be triggered by, or delayed relative to, the EXT input. An event occurs when the input passes through threshold with the selected slope. When both the A and B source LED's are on, the ratio (A/B) of events occurring on the two channels is displayed.

DELAYED ARMING MODES

In addition to the externally triggered arming modes discussed previously, the SR620 has a method of delayed external arming in which a user adjustable delay is inserted between the EXT input trigger and the arming circuitry. This delay may be used in any of the externally triggered arming modes. This allows one to arm a measurement at a time other than when the external trigger arrives. This would be useful, for example, if one wanted to measure the frequency of an oscillator as a function of time from a sudden change in frequency. The signal that causes the change would be the external trigger and by adjusting the delay one could measure the frequency as a function of time.


DELAYED GATES AND TRIGGERS
EXT TRIGGER
n · W ± 50 ns
W
DELAYED GATE
Edge arms time interval measurements, gate may be used for STOP HOLD OFF
Gate used for freq/per/count measurements
1 ≤ n ≤ 50,000
W = 1us - 10ms (in 1,2,5 sequence)



Sample Arming

The delay may be adjusted in step sizes ranging from 1μs to 10ms and the total delay may be set between 1 and 50000 steps. In modes such as frequency, period, and +TIME EXTERNAL STOP HOLDOFF that require an external input of some width, the delay will be followed by a gate one step size wide (not the width of the external trigger pulse!). The SR620 has the ability to automatically scan the trigger delay after each measurement. This is discussed in the "SCANNING" section of the "CONFIGURATION MENU" chapter of this manual. If the delay feature is enabled the "EXT" led in the arming section will blink.

CONFIGURATION MENUS

The SR620 has many control parameters that are rarely , if ever, adjusted. These parameters are set in the SR620's four configuration menus. The configuration menus are accessed by pressing either the "SET" or "SEL" keys in the CONFIG section of the front panel. The submenu selection line then appears and one may choose the submenu of interest by pressing the "SEL" key. The currently selected submenu name will flash. Pressing the "SET" key will then scroll through the lines of the selected submenu. Pressing the "SEL" key will return one to the submenu selection line.The parameters displayed in each submenu line may be adjusted by pressing either the "scale" or the "sample size" up and down arrow keys. The appropriate keys will always be under the parameter of interest. Pressing any other keys will return one to the normal data display. The four submenus are:

Configuration Menus

ctrl	Control: GPIB and RS-232 data.
cAL	Calibration data, Clock source.
out	Output: graphs, printer/plotter, DVM scales, Jitter,gate scale,trigger scale.
Scn	Scan menu: #points, dwell, D/A and delay control.

Note: The default parameter values for all settings will be recalled if the RESET button in the SAMPLE SIZE section is held down when the unit is turned "ON". This will also recall the factory calibration values.

CONTROL MENU (ctrl)

The control menu allows the communications interfaces to be configured. The GPIB address and RS-232 baud rates are set with this menu.

The first line of this menu will display the characters received from the controller in ASCII(Hex). The up/down keys in the SCOPE AND CHART section may be used to scroll through the last 256 characters received. A period after the right-most digit indicates the last character received by the unit.

The RS-232 baud rate may be set from 300 to 19.2k baud. If the RS-232 echo is enabled, every character sent to the SR620 will be echoed back to the sender. Use this only when using the SR620 with a "dumb" terminal. DO NOT USE THE ECHO WHEN CONNECTED TO A COMPUTER, EXCEPT WHEN RUNNING A TERMINAL EMULATION PROGRAM!!

An RS-232 dwell delay is available to interface to slow computers. Each unit of delay corresponds to about 2 ms of delay between characters. Add delay if you experience problems when using the SR620 via the RS-232.

Note: The RS-232 characteristics set here will not affect the RS-232 port as used with a plotter. The port will transmit at 9600 baud, 8 data bits and no parity when used with a plotter.

Control Menu Items

Line	Default Display	Comments
1	dAtA 00 00 00 00.	ASCII(Hex) of data from controller.
2	AddrESS 16	GPIB Address.
3	rS 232 bAud 9600	RS-232 baud rate.
4	rS 232 Echo oFF	Turn Echo "ON" if used with terminal.
5	rS 232 bitS 8	Select 7 or 8 data bits per character.
6	rS 232 PAr nonE	Parity bit control: select even, odd or none.
7	rS 232 dLy 0	Dwell time (x2 ms) between characters.

CALIBRATION MENU (cAL)

This menu is used to calibrate the instrument and to select the source for the timebase.

Calibration and Clock Source Menu

Line	Default Display	Comments
1	Auto cAL	Press "START" key for Autocal procedure.
2	cLoc SourcE int	Select Timebase source (int/rear).
3	cLoc Fr ——	Specify Ext timebase frequency (5/10 MHz).
4	cALdAt 000 01947	Access to 180 calibration words.

The "Autocal" procedure is used to null insertion delay differences between the start and stop channels, and to reduce the differential non-linearity of the analog interpolators. It may be done whenever the instrument is completely warmed up, and should be done once a year or after 1000 operating hours. It is recommended that the EXT, A, and B inputs be disconnected while Autocal is running.

To run Autocal, allow the SR620 to warm up for at least 1/2 hour, press the START button in the SAMPLE SIZE section. This procedure may not be started until the red CLOCK LED in the CONFIG section goes off, otherwise a cAL Error 01 will result. The autocal procedure takes about two minutes to run, and ends with the message "cAL donE", then returns to taking measurements. (See the TROUBLESHOOTING if "cal errors" occur.) The Autocal procedure may be stopped by pressing the "reset" key. None of the SR620's calibration constants are changed until autocal is complete so stopping in the middle will not affect the SR620's calibration.

The "cloc SourcE"selects the timebase source. The up/down buttons may be used to select between the internal (int) or external (rear) timebases. If an external timebase is selected, then the frequency must be specified as either 5 or 10 MHz. When an external timebase is selected, the SR620 will phase-lock its crystal oscillator to the external source. If it cannot lock to the external source, then the red CLOCK LED will turn on in the CONFIG section. (This LED is ALWAYS on for the first few minutes of operation.) Failure to phaselock may be due to any to the following: (1) External reference has insufficient amplitude, stability, or accuracy, (2) the wrong frequency was specified in the "cLoc Fr" menu, (3) the optional ovenized oscillator needs to be adjusted to be within lock range of the external source.

The "cALdAt" line allows the user to adjust the SR620's 180 calibration bytes provided that the "cal enable" jumper on the main circuit board is in the "enable" position. If the jumper is in the "disable" position this menu line will not appear. The meaning of these calibration bytes is described in the CALIBRATION section of this manual.

OUTPUT MENU (out)

The output menu enables scope displays, selects the hardcopy device, sets the DVM scales, chooses a jitter representation, and sets gate and trigger scales.

Output Configuration Menus

Line	Default Display	Comments
1	grAPh on	Enable scope displays.
2	outPut PrintEr	Select Printer or Plotter for hardcopy.
3	PLot Port rS232	Specify RS-232 or GPIB for plotter port.
4	PLottEr Addr 5	Specify plotter's GPIB address.
5	Prn Port- Print	Set printer port mode
6	ScALE Auto Auto	DVM #1 and DVM #2 full scale range
7	JittEr Std dEv	Specify Standard deviation or Allan Variance.
8	GatE ScAlE 1	sets the gate scale factor
9	trig ScAlE 5.00	sets trigger knobs full scale range

The scope displays may be disabled by turning graphs "off" in the first line of the output menu. Turning the graphs off will reduce the dead time at the end of a measurement from 60 ms to about 3 ms.

The next line is used to select the hardcopy device. If a printer is specified as the hardcopy device, then it must be connected to the Centronics compatible printer port. The printer must be an "Epson compatible" printer, with graphics capabilities. Virtually all printers used with PC's will suffice. The printer may be connected to the SR620 with the same printer cable which is used with a PC.

If a plotter is specified, the plotter may be connected to either the RS-232 port or the GPIB port. The port which is used for the plotter must be specified in the next line of the output menu. The plotter should be set for 9600 baud, 8 data bits, no parity, with hardware handshaking using the RS-232 control lines "CTS" and "DTR" (this is the default of most plotters). The RS-232 characteristics which are set in the control menu have no effect on the RS-232 port when used with a plotter. If the GPIB port is specified for plotter output, then the plotter's GPIB address must be set in the next line of the output menu.

The PRINTER PORT may be used as a general purpose digital I/O port. If a printer is to be used, then this port should be setup as a printer port. If the PRINTER PORT is not configured for a printer, the message "Print diSAbLEd" will appear when the PRINT key is pressed. When set as an output, the port may be used as an 8 bit digital output port which is set by the controlling computer. When set as an input port, the controlling computer may read the eight bits asserted at the input port.

Printer Port Pin Assignments

Pin	Name	Function
2	D1	Data bit I/O
3	D2	Data bit I/O
4	D3	Data bit I/O
5	D4	Data bit I/O
6	D5	Data bit I/O
7	D6	Data bit I/O
8	D7	Data bit I/O
9	D8	Data bit I/O
16	-INIT	Printer initialization
1	-STROBE	Byte output strobe
11	BUSY	Printer busy
15	-ERROR	Printer error
14	-AUTOFEED	+5V via 1 kOhm
17-25		Chassis ground

The "ScALE" line allows the DVM input ranges to be fixed to either 2.000 or 20.00 volts full scale. The default condition allows the DVM's to autoscale.

The "JittEr" line is used to select the representation for the jitter values. Either a standard deviation (root of the mean squared deviation, ie. rms) or the root Allan variance may be displayed.

The "gAtE ScAlE" line will appear in frequency, period, and count modes. The actual gate time for a sample is equal to the front panel "gate time" setting multiplied by the gate scale. For example, with a gate time of 0.01s and a gate scale of 5E-3 the actual gate time will be 0.01s x 5E-3 = 50µs. If the gate scale is set to other than the default of 1 the gate time LED will blink. Gate scales ranging from 1E-4 to 500 allow 1µs to 500s gates.

The "trig ScAle" line allows the setting of the full scale range of the trigger knobs to either 1.25, 2.50, or 5.00 volts. This allows small trigger levels to be set more easily. The resolution is 10mV in all cases. This setting does not affect the trigger level range over the communications interfaces.

SCAN MENU (Scn)

The SR620 has a scanning capability that allows automatic measurement of VCO tuning curves, oscillator step response, etc. The SR620 can, at the end of each measurement of N points, automatically step either or both of its d/a output voltages, and its external trigger delay (see ARMING section).
The D/A scans allow measurements of timing, frequency, phase, etc. versus an applied voltage. (Example: the frequency of a VCO as a function of Voltage.) The D/A outputs may also be set to fixed values in the range of +-10 Vdc with 5 mV resolution.

Delay scans allow measurements of timing, frequency, phase, etc. versus delay from an external trigger. (Example: the frequency of a VCO as a function of time after a voltage step is applied.)

Scan Configuration Menu

Line	Default Display	Comments
1	ScAn EnA oFF	Enable/disable delay and voltage scans.
2	ScAn PtS 250	Set the number of point in a scan.
3	hoLd .01 Sec	Set dwell time between points.
4	dA Src chrt chrt	Set D/A function: strip chart or D/A .
5	dA —.— —.—	Set D/A voltage when configured as D/A
6	SteP —.— —.—	Set D/A step size for voltage scans.
7	dELAy Scan oFF	Enable/disable delay scans.
8	gAtE-StEP 1E-6	Set gate width and step size
9	StArt 0.000001	Set delayed gate start position

The scan menu is used to set and scan D/A values, gate widths and gate delays from an EXT input. The scan menu allows one to compose a graph on an XY scope of a particular measurement (frequency, for example) vs. time or voltage.
The first line of the scan menu is used to enable scans. Scans may be turned "oFF" or set to

"SingLE" or "rEPEAt". In the "single" setting the the SR620 will take one scan and stop. In the "repeat" mode the SR620 will automatically reset the scan parameters at the end of a scan and start another scan. In either mode pressing the "START" button will take a single scan point, while automeasure will automatically take a whole scan. In the single scan mode automeasure will automatically be disabled at the end of the single scan. Pressing the "RESET " button will reset and retake a single scan point and turning off automeasure will pause the scan. A scan may be reset by pressing the "CLR" button in the "graph" section of the front panel. When delay scans are enabled, the function of the EXT gate/arm input changes dramatically, and so whenever the unit is first turned on, scans will always be disabled.

The next line of the scan menu sets the number of points in the scan. The maximum value is 250 points, corresponding to the horizontal resolution of the scope display. Scans with fewer points will, of course, be completed in less time. Each point in the scan contains data from the number of points specified in the SAMPLE SIZE.

Line 3 allows the dwell time (hoLd) to be set. The dwell takes place at the end of every scan point to allow time for the D/A values and the signal source time to settle. The default dwell time is 10 ms. Longer dwells may be set if required by the system under test.

The dA Src line sets the source for the rear panel D/A outputs (dA Src). The default setting for these outputs is "chrt". The default function of the D/A outputs is as analog outputs to strip chart (chrt) recorders. D/A #1 outputs a voltage proportional the the MEAN value of the current measurement, and D/A #2 outputs a voltage proportional to the JITTER. The scale factors for these outputs is the same as those set for the scope displays. The default function may be overridden by selecting "dAc" instead of "chrt", allowing the D/A voltage to be set and scanned.

The next menu allows the D/A voltages to be set. The up/down keys may be used to adjust the voltages from +-10 Vdc in 5 mV steps. (If the source has been set to "dAc" and not "chrt".) The D/A will provide a voltage as set, and the set voltage will be the starting point for each D/A scan. The step size taken by each D/A may be programmed in the next line of this menu. The step size may be adjusted to any value from -10 to +10 volts with 5 mV resolution. For D/A scans, this is the last menu line which must be set. If the step size is set for 0.0V the D/A outputs will always be set to the programmed voltage. However, if the step size is not zero the D/A voltages will only be reset when the scan is reset and the actual output voltage will be that corresponding to the current scan point Vout = N*step_size + vstart.

Line 7 is used to enable delay scans. The SR620's scanning delay is a programmable delay inserted between the EXT input and the sample arming circuitry. These scans will, of course, require an external trigger and the arming mode to be set to EXT. This delay may be adjusted in step sizes ranging from 1μs to 10ms with an initial delay at the beginning of the scan of between 1 and 50000 step sizes. The delay will take one step after each scan point (a maximum of 250 steps in a scan). For arming modes that require a gate the delay will be followed by a gate of one step size width (see ARMING section).

The delay enable may be set to "off", "hold", or "scan". In the "off" position the delay is disabled and the EXT input functions normally. In the "hold" setting the delay is enabled but does not step. This allows one to delay the EXT trigger by a known amount. If one chooses "hold" and selects "repeat" scan the SR620 will function exactly as normal except for the delay between EXT and arming. The "scan" setting will scan the delay by one step size after each scan point. NOTE: the arming mode must be set to EXT for the delay scan to function, otherwise the delay scan is ignored. If the delay scan is enabled the EXT led will blink.

The gate width and delay step size is set in the next line. Gate widths from 1 us to 10 ms may be set in a 1,2,5 sequence.

The gate start position is set in the last line of the scan menu. The start position may be set from 1 to 50,000 gate widths. The gate delay will be increased by one gate width after each group of measurements (per the SAMPLE SIZE).

EXAMPLE D/A SCAN

In this example, the frequency of a VCO will be plotted as a function of applied voltage. The VCO range is 1 to 6 Vdc, and we want at least 200 points in the scan. The D/A #2 output will be used to control the VCO.

First, set the SR620 to measure FREQuency of the A input with a 0.01 s gate. Select a SAMPLE SIZE of 1. Clear the DISPLAY REL and select MEAN for the scope display. The rear panel output for D/A #2 is connected to the VCO under test, an the VCO output is connected to the A input.

In the CONFIG menu, SET lines 1 through 6 as follows:

Scan Configuration Menu for D/A Scan Example

Line	Display	Function
1	ScAn EnA rEPEAt	Enable repeated D/A scans
2	ScAn PtS 250	Take 250 point in each scan
3	hoLd 0.01 S	Minimum hold time
4	dA Src chrt dAc	D/A #2 setup as D/A
5	dA —.— 1.000	D/A #2 starts at 1.0 Vdc
6	StEP -.— 0.020	250*.02V = 5V scan

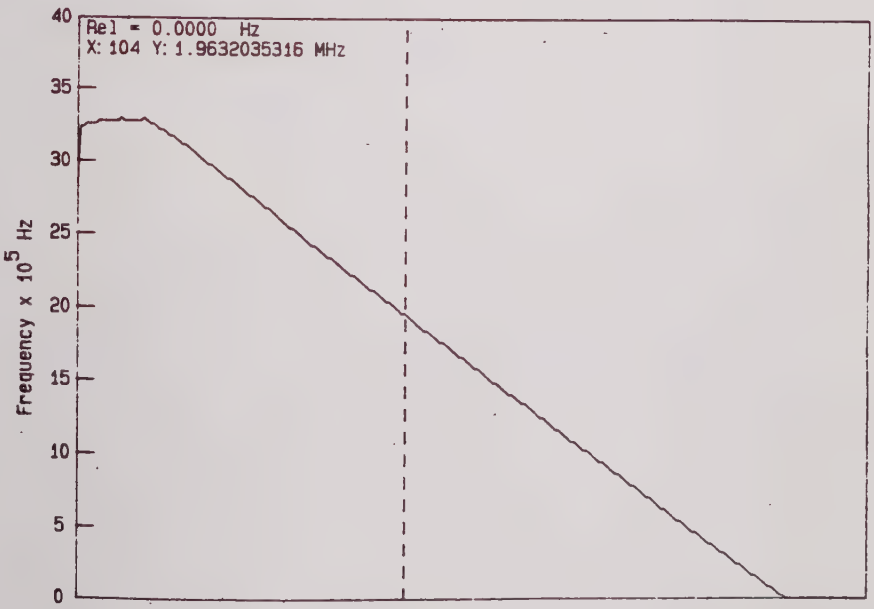
Leave the CONFIG menu by pressing the "RESET" key in the SAMPLE SIZE section. Then press and hold the "START" key to turn on the AUTO LED to initiate D/A scanning. After a few seconds, press the "AUTO" key in the SCOPE AND CHART section to scale the scope display.

Note: If the VCO stops running, then the SR620 will stop taking data, and everything stops. Clearly, you should select a VCO voltage ramp so that the oscillator never stops oscillating.

We chose D/A #2 to control the VCO so that D/A #1 would still be available for its default function, to output a voltage proportional to the mean value (frequency). This will allow an XY chart recorder to plot the linearity curve of the VCO, with the applied voltage on the x-axis, and the measured frequency on the y-axis. Of course, hardcopy of the scope display (which shows the linearity curve) may be printed or plotted.

The strip chart of the mean for the D/A scan is shown here. In this case, the VCO frequency decreases as the control voltage increases.

The cursor shows a frequency of 1.9632 MHz at the 104th point in the scan.



EXAMPLE OF A TIME SCAN

In this example, the frequency of a VCO is measured as a function of time after the control voltage is stepped. The front panel 1 kHz "REF OUT" serves as the EXT trigger and as a trigger to the pulse generator that stepped the voltage to the VCO. An internally generated 1 us gate will be scanned in 1 us increments to record the frequency of the VCO as a function of time on successive triggers. Clearly, for this sampling technique to work, the frequency of the VCO needs to be reproducible from trigger to trigger.

The SR620 should be setup to measure the frequency of the A input. It is important to select an EXTernal gate in the GATE/ARM section. The EXT LED will blink when the Delay Scan is enabled in the CONFIG menu. Set the SAMPLE SIZE to 10, and choose the MEAN for the scope display. Select TTL for the REF OUT level, and adjust the EXT trigger input threshold to 1 volt, rising edge. Use autolevel for the A input.

Now use the CONFIG section to setup the scan. Press the "SEL" key to select the "Scn" menu. Press the "SET" key and use the SCOPE AND CHART up/down keys to setup the scan parameters as follows:

Scan Configuration Menu For Example

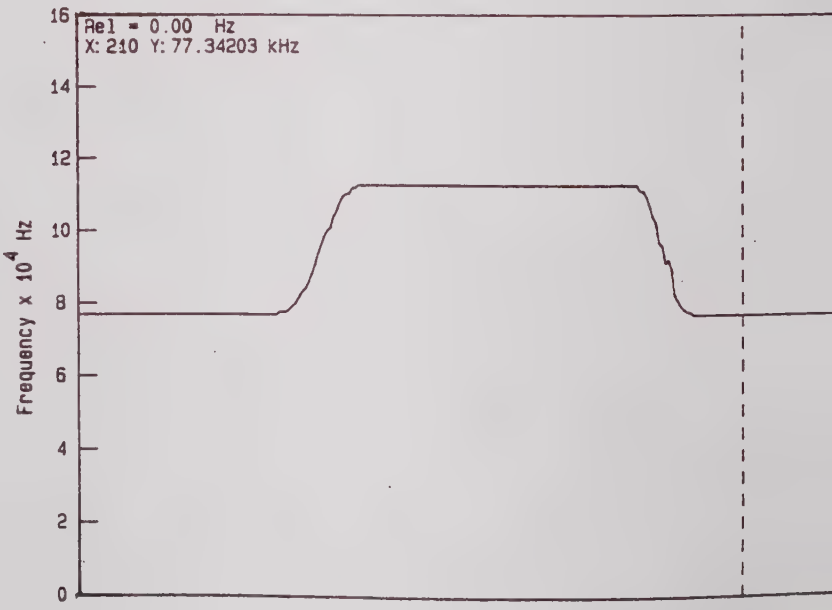
Line	Display	Purpose
1	ScAn EnA rEPEAT	Enable repeated scans
2	ScAn PtS 250	Set 250 points per scan
3	hoLd 0.01 S	Set minimum hold time
4	dA Src chrt chrt	Default D/A functions
5	dA -.— -.—	Can't set D/A voltages
6	Step -.— -.—	Not stepping D/A's
7	dELAy ScAn ScAn	Enable delay scans
8	gAtE-StEP 1E-6	1 us gate width & step
9	StArt 0.000001	Start scan delay at 1 us

Then press the "RESET" key in the SAMPLE SIZE section to exit from the CONFIG menus.The SR620 will compose a scope display showing the frequency of the VCO as a function of time after the rising edge of the REF OUT. If the oscillator stops, then the scan will stop. The "AUTO" key in the SCOPE AND CHART section may be used to scale the scope display, and the "PRINT" key may be use to generate hardcopy.

The strip chart of the mean for the time scan is shown here.

A pulse of 100 us duration , delayed by 100 us from the EXT trigger, was applied to the VCO input of an RC oscillator. The scan shows the transient frequency response of the oscillator.

The cursor indicates a frequency of 77.34203 kHz at 210 us after the EXT trigger input.



SR620 SPECIFICATION GUIDE

This section provides a guide to understanding the SR620's specifications and their effect on the accuracy and resolution of a measurement. First a little terminology-

TERMINOLOGY

LEAST SIGNIFICANT DIGIT (LSD)

The LSD is the smallest displayed increment in a measurement. The SR620 has a 4ps single-shot LSD and thus the smallest amount that two single-shot time interval measurements may differ by is 4ps.

RESOLUTION

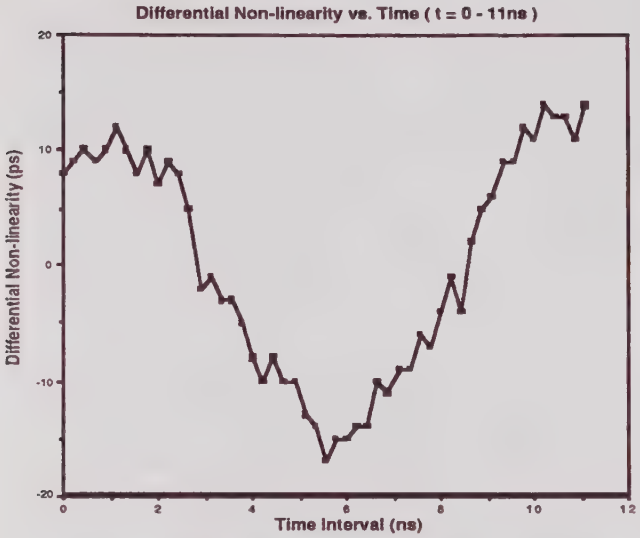
Resolution is the smallest difference in a measurement that the SR620 can discern. That is, the smallest statistically significant change which can be measured by the SR620. Resolution is of primary interest in comparing readings from the same instrument. The instrument resolution is limited by many things including short-term timebase stability, internal noise, trigger noise,etc. Because these processes are random in nature, resolution is specified as an rms value rather than a peak value. This rms value is the standard deviation of the measured value. The SR620's single-shot resolution is typically 25ps rms. This number can be improved by averaging over many measurements, or in the case of frequency and period measurements, increasing the gate time. The single-shot LSD is always smaller than the single-shot resolution.

ERROR

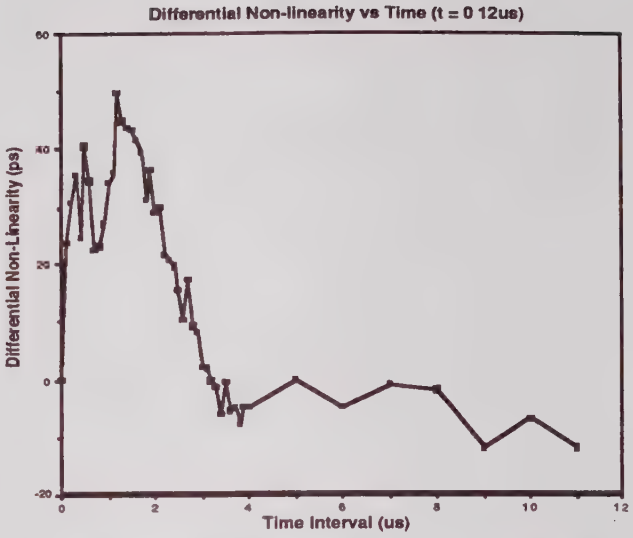
Error is defined as the difference between the measured value and actual value of the signal being measured. The error in a measurement is of primary concern when the absolute value of the parameter being measured is important. Error consists of the random factors mentioned above and systematic uncertainties in the measurement. Systematic uncertainties include timebase aging, trigger level error, insertion delay, etc.. Systematic errors may always be measured and subtracted from subsequent measurements to reduce the error. The SR620's absolute error is typically less than 0.5ns for time interval measurements less than 1ms.

DIFFERENTIAL NON-LINEARITY

Absolute error is of interest in determining how far a value is from the actual value. Often only the relative accuracy (the difference between two measurements) is important. Differential non-linearity is a measurement of the relative accuracy of a measurement and is specified as the maximum time error for any given relative measurement. The SR620's differential non-linearity is typically ±50ps. That means if the time interval is changed by some amount the SR620 will report that change to within ±50ps of that change. Graphs 1 and 2 show the SR620's typical differential non-linearity as a function of time interval. Graph 1 shows the non-linearity over the time range of 0 to 11ns. The deviations are due to the residual non-linearity of the time-to-amplitude converters. This curve repeats every 11.11ns- the period of the time-to-amplitude converters. Graph 2 shows the non-linearity over the time range of 0 to 11μs. For times greater than 11μs the non-linearity is dominated by the timebase error.



Graph 1: Differential Non-linearity for time differences of 0 to 11 ns. This shows the residual non-linearity of the time-to-amplitude converters.



Graph 2: Differential Non-linearity for time differences of 0 to 11μs.

TIMEBASE SPECIFICATIONS

The specifications of the timebase affect both the resolution and error of measurements made with the SR620. A timebase may be specified by two parameters: its short-term stability and its long-term stability.

SHORT-TERM STABILITY

The short-term stability of an oscillator is a measure of the changes in the output frequency of the oscillator on a short time scale- seconds or less. These changes in the frequency are usually random and are due to internal oscillator noise, output level modulation,etc. These random changes in frequency affect the resolution of the measurement just as other internal noise does. The short-term stability of an oscillator is usually characterized by specifying either its Allan variance or its phase noise. The SR620's timebase short-term stability is specified by its Allan variance. Typical values for several gate times are:

	standard oscillator	oven oscillator
1.0s gate	1.2×10^{-10}	2.3×10^{-11}
10s gate	2.3×10^{-10}	1×10^{-11}
100s gate	1.25×10^{-9}	4.2×10^{-11}
spec. limit at1s	2×10^{-10}	5×10^{-11}

The resolution of the SR620 is specified as resolution = $((25ps)^2 + (\text{time interval} \times \text{short-term stability})^2)^{1/2}$ rms so for time interval greater than 125ms (standard oscillator) or 500ms (oven oscillator) the short-term stability of the timebase will dominate the resolution limit of the SR620.

LONG-TERM STABILITY

The long-term stability of an oscillator is a measure of its changes in frequency over long time intervals- hours, days, months, or years. It is the long term stability of the timebase that will ultimately limit the absolute accuracy of the SR620 and determines the calibration interval necessary to maintain a desired error limit. The long-term stability consists of two components: oscillator aging and oscillator temperature response. The aging of an os-

cillator is the change in frequency over time due to physical changes in the components (usually the crystal) and is usually specified as a fractional frequency change over some measurement period. Temperature response is due to changes in the oscillator characteristics as a function of ambient temperature and is specified as a fractional frequency change over some temperature range. The timebase for the SR620 is specified as:

	standard oscillator	oven oscillator
aging	$1x10^{-6}$/yr	$5x10^{-10}$/day
temperature response	$1x10^{-6}$ 0 to 50°C	$5x10^{-9}$ 0 to 50°C

So, for example, with the oven oscillator 30 days after calibration the oscillator may have drifted at most 30 x $5x10^{-10}$ x 10MHz = 0.15Hz. Also, a worst case temperature variation must be assumed when evaluating the worst case error. That is, for example, the optional oscillator must be assumed to be at worst 5ppb in error because the conditions when the SR620 was calibrated are unknown.

EXTERNAL TIMEBASES

The SR620 has a rear panel input that will accept either a 5 or 10Mhz external timebase. The SR620 phase-locks its internal timebase to this reference. The phase-locked loop has a bandwidth of about 20Hz and thus the characteristics the the SR620's clock, for measurement times longer than 50ms, become that of the external source. For shorter measurement times the clock characteristics are unimportant compared to the internal jitter (25ps rms) of the SR620. Thus, if the signal from a Cesium clock is input into a SR620 with a standard TCXO oscillator the short-term and long-term stability of the SR620 will become that of the Cesium clock.

TRIGGER INPUT SPECIFICATIONS

There are two ways that the inputs can affect the resolution and accuracy of a measurement. The first is called trigger jitter and is due to random noise on the A and B input signals and the trigger input buffers. This random noise causes the input to trigger at a time different than it otherwise would in the absence of noise. Because this is a random process this affects the resolution just as the other random noise sources do. Trigger timing jitter can be minimized by careful grounding and shielding of the input and by maximizing the input slew rate. Note, however, that the slew rate is limited by the SR620's 1ns input rise time. The trigger timing jitter can be described by the equation:

$$\text{Trigger Timing Jitter} = \frac{\sqrt{(E_{internal})^2 + (E_{signal})^2}}{\text{Input Slew Rate}}$$

where

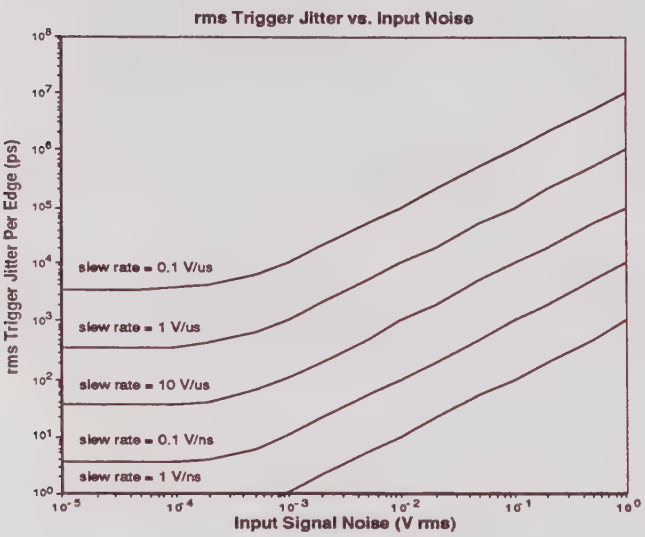
$E_{internal}$ = internal input noise (350 μV rms typical)

E_{input} = input signal noise

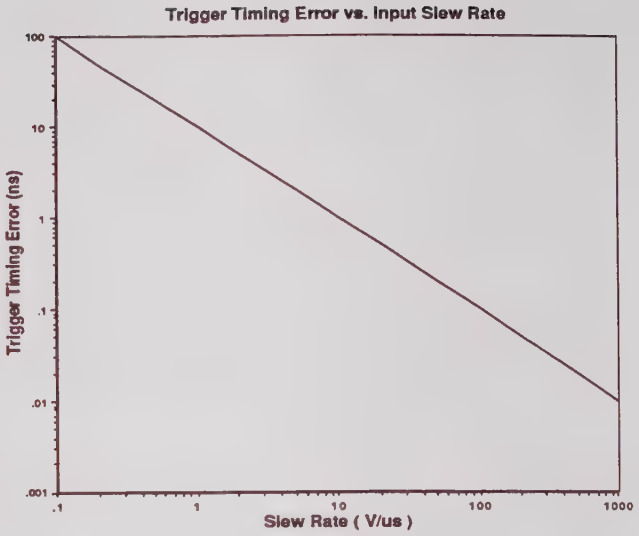
If the trigger level is set to a value other than the intended value the time interval measured will be in error. This error, trigger level timing error, is a systematic error that affects only the error of the measurement and not its resolution. The SR620's trigger thresholds are set to an accuracy of 15mV + 0.5% of value. The effect this has on the measurement is given by:

$$\text{Trigger Level Timing Error} = \frac{15\text{mV} + 0.5\% \text{of setting}}{\text{Input Slew Rate}}$$

Graphs 3 and 4 show the effects of trigger timing jitter and trigger timing level error on resolution and error. These graphs are applicable to all measurements, not just time intervals.


rms Trigger Jitter vs. Input Noise
rms Trigger Jitter Per Edge (ps)
slew rate = 0.1 V/us
slew rate = 1 V/us
slew rate = 10 V/us
slew rate = 0.1 V/ns
slew rate = 1 V/ns
Input Signal Noise (V rms)

Graph 3: Effect of input noise on measurement resolution. Averaging reduces the effects of noise.



Graph 4: Effect of input slew rate on measurement error.

MEASUREMENT ACCURACY

The following equations allow one to calculate the SR620's resolution and error in the various measurement modes. The SR620's typical specification are used in the following equations. For worst case bounds simply replace the typical with the worst case numbers.

NOTE: The quantities added to calculate the SR620's resolution are independent rms quantities and must be added in quadrature:

$$total = \sqrt{x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \ldots}$$

NOTE: "timebase error" refers to the sum of aging and temperature effects.

TIME INTERVAL, WIDTH, RISE/FALL TIME MODES:

In the time measurement modes the measurement resolution and error are given by:

N = number of samples averaged

$$\text{Resolution} = \pm\sqrt{\frac{(25\text{ps})^2 + (\text{time interval} \times \text{short term stability})^2 + (\text{start trigger jitter})^2 + (\text{stop trigger jitter})^2}{N}}$$

Error = ±resolution ±(timebase error × time interval) ± start *trigger level error* ± stop *trigger level error* ± 0.5ns

FREQUENCY MODE

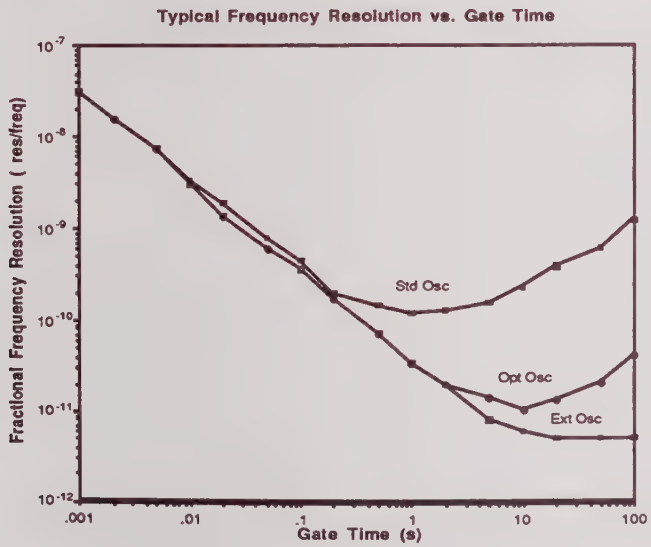
In frequency mode the measurement resolution and error are given by:

N = number of samples averaged

$$\text{Resolution} = \pm \frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{gate time}} \sqrt{\frac{(25\text{ps})^2 + (\text{short term stability} \times \text{gate time})^2 + 2 \times (\textit{trigger jitter})^2}{N}}$$

$$\text{Error} = \pm\text{resolution} \pm(\text{timebase error} \times \text{frequency}) \pm \frac{100\text{ps}}{\text{gate time}} \times \text{frequency}$$

The SR620's typical single-shot frequency resolution as a function of gate time is shown in Graph 5. The curves are for the standard oscillator, the optional oven oscillator, and an external high stability reference. The input signal noise is negligible.



Graph 5: Typical frequency resolution as a function of gate time for the SR620's three oscillator options.

PERIOD MODE

In period mode the measurement resolution and error are given by:

N = number of samples averaged

$$\text{Resolution} = \pm \frac{\text{period}}{\text{gate time}} \sqrt{\frac{(25\text{ps})^2 + (\text{short term stability} \times \text{gate time})^2 + 2 \times (\textit{trigger jitter})^2}{N}}$$

$$\text{Error} = \pm\text{resolution} \pm(\text{timebase error} \times \text{period}) \pm \frac{100\text{ps}}{\text{gate time}} \times \text{period}$$

PHASE MODE

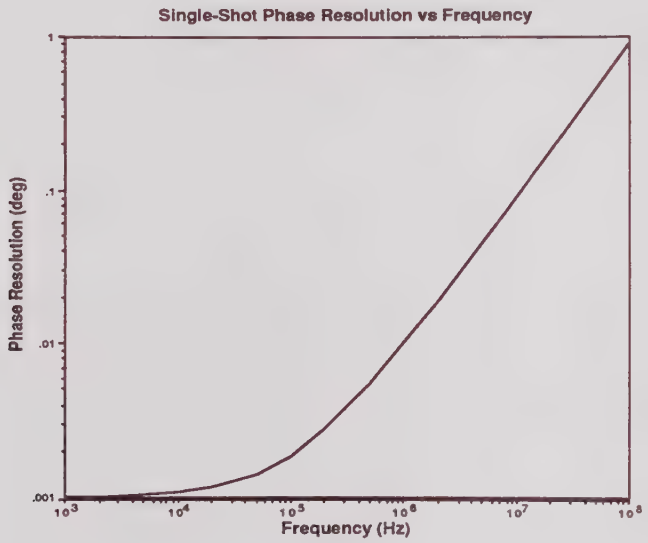
In phase mode the measurement resolution and error are given by:

N = number of samples averaged
note: the gate time is 10ms in internal mode

$$\text{Resolution} = \pm 0.001° \pm 360\sqrt{\frac{(25\text{ps})^2 + (\text{gate time} \times \text{short term stability})^2 + 2 \times (\textit{trigger jitter})^2}{\text{period}^2 \times N}\left(1+\left(\frac{\text{phase} \times \text{period}}{360 \times \text{gate time}}\right)^2\right)}$$

$$\text{Error} = \pm\text{resolution} \pm \frac{(\text{timebase error} \times \text{time interval}) \pm \text{start } \textit{trigger level error} \pm \text{stop } \textit{trigger level error} \pm 0.5\text{ ns}}{\text{timebase error} \times \text{period} \pm 1\times10^{-8} \times \text{period}} \times 360°$$

Graph 6 shows the SR620's single-shot phase resolution as a function of frequency. The resolution may be increased by averaging.



Graph 6: Single-Shot phase resolution vs. frequency.

COUNT MODE

The resolution and error for count mode are:

Resolution = ±1 count

Error = ±1 count

PROGRAMMING THE SR620

The SR620 Universal Time Interval Counter may be remotely programmed via either the RS232 or GPIB (IEEE-488) interfaces. Any computer supporting one of these interfaces may be used to program the SR620. Both interfaces are active at all times: the SR620 will send responses to the interface which asked the question. All front and rear panel features (except power) may be controlled.

Communicating with GPIB

The SR620 supports the IEEE-488.1 (1978) interface standard. It also supports the required common commands of the IEEE-488.2 (1987) standard. Before attempting to communicate with the SR620 over the GPIB interface, the SR620's device address must be set. The address is set in the CTRL submenu of the CONFIGuration menu and may be set between 0 and 30.

Communicating with RS232

The SR620 is configured as a DCE (transmit on pin 3, receive on pin 2) and supports CTS/DTR hardware handshaking. The CTS signal (pin 5) is an output indicating that the SR620 is ready, while the DTR signal (pin 20) is an input that is used to control the SR620's transmitting. If desired, the handshake pins may be ignored and a simple 3 wire interface (pins 2,3 and 7) may be used. The RS232 interface baud rate, number of data bits, and parity must be set. These may be set in the CTRL submenu of the CONFIGuration menu. The RS232 delay programs the time interval between the SR620's transmitted characters if no handshaking is used. The delay is equal to 2ms times the setting and is usually set to 0 (no delay). However, some slower computers may require a delay. The RS232 echo should be set OFF if the SR620 is connected to a computer. It may be ON if connected to a terminal or a terminal emulation program.

RS232 echo and no echo operation

When the RS232 echo mode is ON the SR620 will echo all characters sent to it , will send linefeeds in addition to carriage returns, and will return the prompts -> and ?> to indicate that a command was either processed correctly or contained errors. The RS232 echo mode is good way to become familiar with the commands that the SR620 expects and the values that it will return . When the unit is controlled by a computer, the echo feature should be turned OFF.

Front Panel LEDs and data window

To assist in programming, the SR620 has 3 front panel status LEDs. The ACT LED flashes whenever a character is received or sent over either interface. The ERR LED flashes when an error has been detected, such as an illegal command, or parameter out of range. The REM LED is lit whenever the SR620 is in a remote state (front panel locked out).

To help find program errors, the SR620 has an input data window which displays the data received over either the GPIB or RS232 interfaces. This window is the first menu line in the CTRL submenu and displays the received data in hexadecimal format.One may scroll back and forth through the last 256 characters received using the SCALE up/ down arrow keys. A decimal point indicates the most recently received character.

Command Syntax

Communications with the SR620 use ASCII characters. Commands may be in either UPPER or lower case and may contain any number of embedded space characters. A command to the SR620 consists of a four character command mnemonic, arguments if necessary, and a command terminator. The terminator may be either a carriage return <cr> or linefeed <lf> on RS232, or a linefeed <lf> or EOI on GPIB. No command processing occurs until a command terminator is received. All commands function identically on GPIB and RS232. Command mnemonics beginning with an asterisk "*" are IEEE-488.2 (1987) defined common commands. These commands also function identically on RS232. Commands may require one or more parameters. Multiple parameters are separated by commas ",".

Multiple commands may be sent on one command line by separating them by semicolons ";". The difference between sending several commands on the same line and sending several independent commands is that when a command line is parsed

and executed the entire line is executed before any other device action proceeds. This allows synchronization to be achieved using the synchronization commands.

There is no need to wait between commands. The SR620 has a 256 character input buffer and processes commands in the order received. If the buffer fills up the SR620 will hold off handshaking on the GPIB and attempt to hold off handshaking on RS232. If the buffer overflows the buffer will be cleared and an error reported. Similarly, the SR620 has a 256 character output buffer to store output until the host computer is ready to receive it. If the output buffer fills up it is cleared and an error reported. The GPIB output buffer may be cleared by using the Device Clear universal command.

The present value of a particular parameter may be determined by querying the SR620 for its value. A query is formed by appending a question mark "?" to the command mnemonic and omitting the desired parameter from the command. If multiple queries are sent on one command line (separated by semicolons, of course) the answers will be returned in a single response line with the individual responses separated by semicolons. The default response terminator that the SR620 sends with any answer to a query is carriage return-linefeed <cr><lf> on RS232 and linefeed plus EOI on GPIB. The RS232 terminator may be changed using the ENDT command, while the GPIB terminator is fixed. All commands return integer results except as noted in individual command descriptions.

Examples of Command Formats

TERM 1, 1 <lf>	Sets the A channel input impedence to 1 Mohm (2 parameters).
TERM? 1 <lf>	Queries the A input termination (query of 2 parameter command).
.*IDN? <lf>	Queries the device identification (query, no parameters).
STRT <lf>	Starts a measurement no parameters).
MODE 1 ; MODE? <lf>	Sets mode to width (1) then queries the mode.

DETAILED COMMAND LIST

The four letter mnemonic in each command sequence specifies the command. The rest of the sequence consists of parameters. Multiple parameters are separated by commas. Parameters shown in {} are optional or may be queried while those not in {} are required. Commands that may be queried have a question mark ? in parentheses (?) after the mnemonic. Commands that may ONLY be queried have a ? after the mnemonic. Commands that MAY NOT be queried have no ?. Do not send ( ) or { } as part of the command.

Variable i is an integer that selects an input channel for the command:

i	Channel
0	External input
1	A input
2	B input

The variables j,k,l,m, and n are also integers. The variable x is a real number.

All variables may be expressed in integer, floating point or exponential formats (ie., the number five can be either 5, 5.0, or .5E1).

IMPORTANT NOTE: ALL of the front panel settings to the left of the "CONFIG" button, and the JITTER type (Allan variance or standard deviation) are properties of the present operating mode and are saved when the mode is changed. Thus, if the mode is changed the previous settings of these parameters in the new mode will automatically be set. The programmer MUST be careful to set all relevant parameters each time the mode is changed to prevent conflicts between the presumed and actual states of the instrument.

Trigger Control Commands

LEVL(?) i {,x}

The LEVL command sets, or reads, the trigger threshold for channel i. If the SR620 is in the autolevel mode, this command will turn off the autolevel mode and set the desired threshold. The trigger level set by the LEVL command will remain in effect until the front panel knob is rotated. In remote mode the front panel knob is ignored. If the trigger level is queried (LEVL? i) the answer returned is a floating point number with 2 digits to the right of the decimal point, for example, -1.07.

MTRG j

The MTRG command is equivalent to pushing the manual trigger button and only functions when the unit is in an external arming mode. In the external gate modes the parameter j = 1 starts the gate and j = 0 stops the gate. Otherwise the value of j is ignored.

The MTRG command has no effect if a measurement has not been started (a STRT command, or front panel button push), or is the SR620 is in holdoff at the end of a scan point.

RLVL (?) {j}

The RLVL command sets the amplitude of the front panel reference output. The parameter j = 0 selects ECL output while j = 1 selects TTL output.

TCPL (?) i {,j}

The TCPL command sets the ac/dc coupling of the channel A and B inputs. The parameter j = 0 selects dc while j = 1 selects ac.

TERM (?) i {,j}

The TERM command selects the input termination of the EXT, A, and B inputs. The parameter j = 0 selects 50 Ohm termination while j = 1 selects 1 Mohm termination. Also, in frequency and period modes, the value j = 2 selects the UHF prescalers (the 50 ohm terminator is automatically selected with the prescalers).

TMOD (?) i{,j}

The TMOD command selects the trigger mode of the A and B inputs. The parameter j = 0 selects normal mode while j = 1 selects autolevel mode. Once autolevel is selected it will remain in effect until the level is set by the LEVL command, it is turned off by the TMOD command, or the front panel knob is rotated.

TSLP (?) i{,j}

The TSLP command selects the trigger slopes of the EXT, A, and B inputs. The parameter j = 0 selects positive slope while j = 1 selects negative slope.

Measurement Control Commands

***TRG**

The *TRG command is the device trigger common command. It functions identically to the STRT command and to pushing the front panel "START" button.

ARMM (?) {j}

The ARMM command selects the SR620's arming mode. The parameter j sets the mode according to the following table. The measurement modes in which a particular type of arming is allowed is also shown

j	arming mode	measurement modes
0	±time	time
1	+time	time, width,rise/fall time,phase
2	1 period	frequency,period
3	0.01s gate	frequency,period,count
4	0.1s gate	frequency,period,count
5	1.0s gate	frequency ,period,count
6	ext trig +- time	time
7	ext trig +time	time,width,rise/fall time,phase
8	ext gate/+ time/hldf	time,width,frequency,period,count
9	ext triggered 1 period	frequency,period
10	ext triggered .01s gate	frequency,period,count
11	ext triggered 0.1s gate	frequency,period,count
12	ext triggered 1.0s gate	frequency,period,count

Use of the scanning internal gate requires that the unit be in arming mode 6,7, or 8.

AUTM (?) {j}

The AUTM command sets the auto measurement mode. The parameter j = 1 sets the AUTO mode "ON" and the SR620 will automatically start a new measurement of N samples when the old one is complete. The parameter j = 0 sets the AUTO mode "OFF" and requires an individual command to start each measurement. It is recommended that auto measurement be OFF if a computer is being used to take data as this allows synchronizing of the measurements with the returned answers.

DREL (?) j

The DREL command sets the display rel and is equivalent to the front panel "SET REL" button. The parameter j = 1 sets the REL, j = 0 clears the REL, and j = 2 clears the REL and the results of the last measurement, j =3 sets the REL to the current cursor position.

COMP

The COMP command changes the arming parity in ± time arming mode. This command is the same as toggling the state of the front panel COMPL LED.

GATE (?) x

The GATE command sets the width of the frequency, period, or count gate to x. The gate width x may range from 1µs to 500s in a 1,2,5 sequence. If the value x is negative the gate is set to an externally triggered gate of width x. If the measurement mode or arming mode do not support gates an error occurs.

JTTR (?) j

The JTTR command sets the type of jitter calculation. The parameter j = 0 sets standard deviation calculation while j = 1 sets Allan variance. It should be noted that the jitter type is a property of the present mode and that if the mode is changed the jitter type may also change.

MODE (?) j

The MODE command sets the instrument measurement mode according to the following table:

j	mode
0	time
1	width
2	rise/fall time
3	frequency
4	period
5	phase
6	count

note: after setting the SR620's mode the other measurement parameters should be set to their desired values because changing modes may cause them to change.

SIZE (?) x

The SIZE command sets the number of samples in a measurement. The parameter x may be between 1 and 10^6 in a 1,2,5 sequence. The SIZE? query returns a floating point number with one significant digit.

SRCE (?) j

The SRCE command sets the source of the measurement. The parameter j = 0 set the source to A, j = 1 sets the source to B, and j = 2 sets the source to REF. Additionally, in frequency, period, and count modes j = 3 sets the source to ratio (A/B). In phase mode the source is fixed and may not be set while in rise/fall time REF may not be selected as the source.

STRT

The STRT command is equivalent to pushing the front panel STARTbutton.

STOP

The STOP command resets the present measurement and is the same as pressing the "RESET" button on the front panel.

Data Transmission Commands

MEAS? j

The MEAS? query starts a measurement and returns the result when the measurement is complete. The parameter j selects which statistic is to be returned.

j	statistic
0	mean
1	jitter
2	max
3	min

This command always returns the value of the **next** complete measurement. Thus, if a measurement is in progress the command will return the value of the present measurement when it is done, **not** a new measurement. It is recommended that automeasure be off when using this command to ensure that the result returned is from the measurement desired. Also, no other queries should be sent between sending the MEAS? query and reading its answer.

XALL?

The XALL? query returns the values of the mean, rel, jitterl, max, and min of the last completed measurement. These numbers are returned as one string with the individual numbers separated by commas. The numbers are floating point values with up to 16 digits of precision.

XAVG?

The XAVG? query returns the value of the mean of the last completed measurement. The number returned is a floating point value with up to 16 digits of precision. If the REL is set the number returned is the REL'D value.

XJIT?

The XJIT? query returns the value of the jitter of the last completed measurement. The number returned is a floating point value with up to 16 digits of precision.

XMAX?

The XMAX? query returns the value of the maximum of the last completed measurement. The number returned is a floating point value with up to 16 digits of precision. If the rel is set the number returned is the REL'd value.

XMIN?

The XMIN? query returns the value of the minimum of the last completed measurement. The number returned is a floating point value with up to 16 digits of precision. If the rel is set the number returned is the REL'D value.

XREL(?) x

The XREL command sets the display REL to the value x. The XREL? query returns the value of the REL.

XHST? j

The XHST? query returns section j (j=0 to 9) of the histogram display as 4 byte binary integers least significant byte first. Each section consists of the data for 25 histogram points (100 bytes total plus terminator). There is no separator between successive points. If the rs232 interface is being used an 8 bit data word must be chosen to correctly transmit this data. The data returned is binned into 250 bins- not the number set by the front panel. This command allows one to rapidly read the entire contents of the histogram display. If the histogram is blank the illegal numbars -0 are returned.

HSPT? j

The HSPT? query returns the value of point j of the current histogram. J has the range 1 to 250. If the histogram is blank this query returns the illegal value 9E20.

SCAV? j

The SCAV? query returns the value of point j of the mean graph or scan point j. J has the range of 1 to 250. This query returns the illegal value 9E20 if the stripchart is blank, has not reached point j, or the scan has not reached point j. One way to read back every point of a scan is to continually send the command SCAV? j until a legal value results and then move on to the next point. The number returned is a floating point number with up to 16 digits of precision.

SCJT? j

The SCJT? query returns the value of point j of the jitter graph or scan point j. J has the range of 1 to 250. This query returns the illegal value 9E20 if the stripchart is blank, or the scan has not reached point j. One way to read back every point of a scan is to continually send the command SCAV? j until a legal value results and then move on to the next point. The number returned is a floating point number with up to 15 digits of precision.

BDMP j

The BDMP command puts the SR620 into its high-speed binary dump mode. j specifies the number of points to be dumped and may range from 1 to 65535. THIS COMMAND FUNCTIONS ONLY ON GPIB. At the maximum baud rate RS232 would offer no speed improvement so this command is not functional on RS232. On receipt of the BDMP command the SR620 does the following: (1) the display shows the message "BINARY OUTPUT", (2) the SR620 automatically enters automeasure mode with a sample size of one, and, (3) disables the keyboard except for the "RESET" key.

Once in binary dump mode the SR620 will take data and send it to the controller as fast as it can. Binary dump mode is terminated when: the count expires, the front panel reset key is pressed, or ANY command is received. Because of the last restriction, the BDMP command should always be the last command on a command line. The binary data taken in this mode is NOT buffered. The SR620 will take a data point, wait until the controller has read the entire point, take another point , etc.. Thus the maximum throughput may be limited by the controller. It is recommended that some form of direct memory access transfer be used to maximize the transfer rate.

The binary data is return as a 8 byte 2's complement binary integer. The least significant byte is always sent first and an EOI is sent with the most significant byte. To convert this number to a number with the correct units the following must be done: 1) Convert the 2's complement number to signed integer form, and 2) multiply by a mode dependent scaling factor. The scaling factors are given below. Examples of the binary dump mode are given in the Programming Examples section of the manual.

Scan Control Commands

ANMD (?) j

The ANMD command sets the mode of the rear panel DAC outputs. The parameter j =0 sets output #0 to produce a voltage proportional to the measurement mean value, and DAC output #1 to produce a voltage proportional to the jitter of the measurement. The parameter j = 1 sets output 0 to be a programmable voltage source and output 1 to be proportional to the jitter. The parameter j = 2 sets output 0 to be proportional to the mean and output 1 to be a programmable voltage source. If j = 3 both outputs are programmable sources.

DBEG (?) j

The DBEG command sets the start position of the internal delay scan. The parameter j is the desired delay in units of number of gate widths. The allowable range is between 1 and 50000.

DSEN (?) j

The DSEN command controls the enable status of the scanning delay. The parameter j = 0 sets the delay OFF. If j =1 the delay is set to HOLD, that is , active but fixed in position. If j = 2 the delay is set to SCAN and will step by 1 step at the end of each group of samples. Note that the SR620 MUST be in arming mode 6,7, or 8 for the delay scan to be functional and that an external trigger is required. (See the SCEN command.)

DSTP (?) x

The DSTP command sets the size of the scanning delay's step. The range of sizes that may be set is between 1us and 10ms in a 1,2,5 sequence. The DSTP? query returns a floating point number with 1 significant digit.

HOLD (?) x

The HOLD command sets the hold time at each scan point when in scan mode. The hold time may range between 10ms and 1000s in 10ms increments. The HOLD? query return the hold time as a floating point number.

Binary Dump Scale Factors

Time	(2.712673611111111 E-12)/256 ≈ 1.05963812934 E-14
Width	(2.712673611111111 E-12)/256 ≈ 1.05963812934 E-14
Rise/fall time	(2.712673611111111 E-12)/256 ≈ 1.05963812934 E-14
Frequency	(1.0 E 12)/(2.71267361111111 * 2^68) ≈ 1.24900090270331 E-9 (x1000 OFF)
Frequency	(1.0 E 9)/(2.71267361111111 * 2^68) ≈ 1.24900090270331 E-12 (x1000 ON)
Period	(2.712673611111111 E-12/256 ≈1.05963812934 E-14 (x1000 OFF)
Period	(2.712673611111111 E-15)/256 ≈ 1.05963812934 E-17 (x1000 ON)
Phase	360.000/2^32 ≈ 8.3819032 E-8
Count	1/256
Ratio	1/2^40 ≈ 9.094947017729282 E-13

SCAN

The SCAN command clears the current scan and starts a new scan. The SCAN command automatically turns on the automeasure mode. This command should not be used if one wants to manually control the acquisition of data during a scan. One should use the SCLR and STRT commands instead.

SCEN (?) j

The SCEN command controls the enable status of the SR620's scanning features. If j = 0 scanning is disabled. If j = 1 the scan mode is set to SINGLE. In this mode the unit will automatically stop taking data when a scan is complete. If j = 2 the scan mode is set to REPEAT and the unit will automatically restart the scan when the present scan is complete.

SCLR

The SCLR command clears but does not start a scan.

SLOC?

The SLOC? query returns the number of the last completed scan point. If no points have been taken or scans are not enabled SLOC? return the value 0.

SCPT (?) j

The SCPT command sets the number of points in a scan. The number may be set to one of 2, 5, 10, 25, 50, 125, or 250 points.

VBEG (?) j{,x}

The VBEG command sets the DAC output scan start voltage. The parameter j refers to the channel desired (0 or 1) and x is a voltage in the range -10.00 to +10.00 volts. If the selected channel is not enabled to be a general purpose output this command has no effect. If scans are disabled or the selected channel's voltage step size is set to 0 the output voltage is immediately set to x volts. Otherwise, the voltage is set to x at the beginning of the next scan.

VOUT? j

The VOUT? query reads the present output voltage of the select d/a channel. This command can be used to monitor the stepping of the d/a outputs during a scan.

VSTP (?) j{,x}

The VSTP command sets the d/a output scan step size. The parameter j refers to the channel desired (0 or 1) and x is a voltage in the range -10.00 to +10.00 volts. If the selected channel is not enabled to be a general purpose output this command has no effect. The new step size becomes effective at the start of the next scan.

Graphics Control Commands

AUTP (?) j

The AUTP command sets the autoprint mode. The parameter j = 1 turns autoprint ON while j = 0 turns autoprint OFF. This command returns an error if the output device is set to plotter since autoprinting is not allowed with the plotter (no time to change the paper).

AUTS

The AUTS command autoscales the current graph. It is the same as pushing the front panel autoscale button. Note that autoscaling of the histogram is not completed until the NEXT measurement is completed.

CURS (?) j

The CURS command sets the cursor position to j (1-250). If the graph is empty or the stripchart has not yet reached point j an error is returned.

DGPH (?) j

The DGPH command sets the displayed graph. If j = 0 the histogram is displayed, if j = 1 the mean stripchart is displayed, and if j = 2 the jitter stripchart is displayed.

GCLR

The GCLR command clears the graphs. If a scan is in progress GCLR does NOT clear the scan. The SCLR command clears both the scan and the graphs.

GENA (?) j

The GENA command sets the graph enable status. If j = 0 the graphs are turned OFF. If j = 1 the graphs are turned ON. Turning the graphs off can dramatically improve the SR620's measurement throughput (see details in the Programming Examples section).

GSCL (?) j{,x}

The GSCL command sets the scales for the graphs. The parameter j selects the scale to be set according to the following table:

j	scale
0	histogram vertical
1	histogram horizontal
2	histogram bins
3	mean vertical
4	jitter vertical

The parameter x is the desired units/division (example: for 100ns/div x = 100E-9). The scale values are all positive numbers except that a negative value for the histogram vertical scale will set the scale to log mode. An error will occur if an attempt is made to set the scale to an illegal value. This can happen, for example, for certain combinations of histogram horizontal scales and bin sizes.

PDEV (?) j

The PDEV command sets the hardcopy output device. The parameter j = 0 set the device to printer while j = 1 sets it to plotter.

PLAD (?) j

The PLAD command sets the address of the GPIB plotter if a plotter is being used. Any address from 0 to 30 except the current address of the SR620 may be used.

PLPT (?) j

The PLPT command sets the plotter output port to either RS232 or GPIB. The parameter j = 0 set the port to RS232 while j = 1 sets the port to GPIB.

PLOT

The PLOT command starts a plot or print.

PCLR

The PCLR command clears any plots or prints in progress.

Front Panel Control

KEYS(?) j

The KEYS command simulates the pressing of a front panel key. The KEYS? query returns the keycode of the most recently pressed key. Keycodes are assigned as follows:

key	keycode
mode up	16
mode down	17
source	18
size up	25
size down	27
measurement start	32
measurement reset	34
display up	33
display down	35
set rel	40
clear rel	42
set graph	43
autoscale	41
display scales	22
scale up	20
scale down	23
print	21
clear print	29
config select	28
config set	30
Ext slope	36
Manual Trigger	31
Ext termination	39
A slope	37
A ac/dc	38
A termination	47
B slope	44
B ac/dc	46
B termination	45
ref level	19
set auto measure	50
set autoprint	51
clear automeasure	52
clear autoprint	53

DISP (?) j

The DISP command set the front panel display. The parameter j controls the display as shown in the following table:

j	Display Codes
0	Mean Value
1	Rel Value
2	Jitter
3	Maximum Value
4	Minimum Value
5	Trigger Threshold
6	DVM inputs

EXPD (?) j

The EXPD command sets the x1000 expand mode in frequency and period mode. The parameter j = 1 turns expand ON while j = 0 turns expand OFF.

Rear Panel Control

CLCK (?) j

The CLCK command sets the source of the 10MHz clock. The parameter j = 0 sets the clock source to internal while j = 1 sets the source to external.

CLKF (?) j

The CLKF command sets the frequency that the SR620 expects at the external clock input. The parameter j = 0 sets a 10MHz external clock while j = 1 sets a 5 MHz external clock.

PORT (?) {j}

The PORT command sets or reads the value of the printer port when that port is configured as a general purpose I/O port. The parameter j (0<j<255) is the value sent to the port (in decimal) if it is an output. If the port is configured as an output, the -strobe line is strobed low for about 10us every time a valid byte is set.

PRTM (?) j

The PRTM command sets the mode of the printer port. If j = 0 the port is a printer port, if j = 1 the port is a general purpose input port, and if j = 2 the port is a general purpose digital output port.

RNGE (?) j{,k}

The RNGE command sets the input voltage range of DVM input j (j = 0,1). If k = 0 the selected channel is set to autorange, if k = 1 the selected channel is set to ±20V full scale, and if k = 2 the selected channel is set to ±2V full scale.

VOLT ? j

The VOLT? query reads the value of the selected input channel (0 or 1). Values outside the fullscale range indicate an overload condition.

Interface Control Commands

***RST**

The *RST common command resets the SR620 to its default configurations. It is the same as holding down "clr rel" at power on. All modes are set to their default conditions.

***IDN?**

The *IDN common query returns the SR620's device configuration. This string is in the format: StanfordResearchSystems,SR620,serial number,version number. Where "serial number" is the five digit serial number of the particular unit, and "version number" is the 3 digit firmware version number.

***OPC (?)**

The *OPC (operation complete) common command/query is a synchronization command designed to simplify the coordination of commands that take a finite time to complete. The *OPC common command sets a bit in a status byte when all in progress measurements/scans/prints are complete. The *OPC? common query returns the value 1 when all in progress measurements/scans/prints are complete. An example of the use of this command would be to ensure that the present measurement is finished before the answer is read. The command line STRT;*OPC would start a measurement and set a status bit when it was done. Thus, by polling the status bit (or using a GPIB service request) the host computer would know when the measurement was done.

***WAI**

The *WAI (wait) common command is a synchronization command that holds off all further command execution until all in progress measurements/ scans/prints are complete. This command ensures that a particular operation is finished before continuing. An example of the usefulness of this command is ensuring that a measurement is complete before reading the answer. The command line STRT;*WAI;XAVG? will start a measurement, wait until it is done, and send back the mean value.

ENDT {j,k,l,m}

The ENDT command sets the RS232 end of transmission terminator. This terminator is appended the the end of each answer and may consist of up to 4 ASCII (decimal) characters. The default terminator is <cr><lf> and is obtained by omitting the parameters. The parameters j,k,l,m are the decimal representations of between 1 and 4 termination characters. For example, if it desired that the termination be the characters carriage return and "E" the command would be ENDT 13,69.

STUP?

The STUP? query returns the complete setup of the SR620 as a long string of numbers separated by commas. All setup information except for trigger levels and d/a starting and step voltages is returned. The meanings of the returned numbers are as follows: (when bits are packed into a status byte the bit values correspond to those used by the normal mode setting command. For example, the AUTM command with parameter j=1 turns on automeasure mode and automeasure bit (setup byte 1 , bit 0) is 1 if automeasure is on)

position	meaning	parameter format
1	instrument mode	same as MODE command
2	source	same as SRCE command
3	arming mode	same as ARMM command
4	gate multiplier	same as front panel control (0= 1E-4, 1= 2E-4, etc.)
5	sample size	0,1,..,18 corresponding to 1,2,5,...,10^6
6	display source	same as DISP command
7	graph source	same as DGPH command
8	setup byte 1	bits of byte are:0-auto measure on/off, 1 autoprint on/off,2 -rel on/off, 3- x1000 on/off 4 - arming parity (+-time),5- jitter type Allan/Std Dev ,6- clock ext/int,7- clock freq10MHz /5 MHz
9	setup byte 2	bits are: 0,1 - A,B autolevel on;2,3- DVM0 gain (auto=0,20V=1,2V=2);4,5 A,B prescaler enabled; 6,7-DVM1 gain
10	setup byte 3	bits are: 0- Ext terminator,1- Ext slope,2- A slope, 3- A ac/dc,4- B slope,5- B ac/dc
11	setup byte	4bits are:0,1- A terminator; 2,3- B terminator;4,5- print port mode
12	histogram vert scale	0,1,... corresponding to 1,2,5...
13	histogram horiz scale	0,1,... corresponding to 1,2,5 * led display least significant digit (ps, uHz, etc.)
14	histogram bin number	0,0,... corresponding to 1,2,5,10,...
15	mean graph vert scale	same as histogram horiz scale
16	jitter graph vert scale	same as histogram horiz scale
17	setup byte 5	bits are: 0-4 plotter address,5- plot/print 6 - plot gpib/rs232
18	setup byte 6	bits are:0-1 d/a output mode (chart/d/a),2 graph on/off,3-6 # scan points, 7 ref output level
19	rs232 wait	same as WAIT command
20	scan setup byte	0-3 - stepsize corresponding to 1E-6, 2E-6, etc.; 4,5 - delay scan enable
21,22		scan starting delay bytes 1,0 delay = step size* (256*byte1+byte0)
23,24,25		scan holdtime bytes 2,1,0 hold = 65536*byte2+ 256*byte1 +byte0

LOCL j

The LOCL command sets the RS232 local/remote function. If j = 0 the SR620 is local, if j = 1 the SR620 will go remote, and if j = 2 the SR620 will go into local lockout state. The states duplicate the GPIB local/remote states: in the LOCAL state both command execution and keyboard input are allowed. In the REMOTE state command execution is allowed but the keyboard and knobs are locked out except for the "LOCAL" key , which returns the SR620 to the local state. In the LOCAL LOCKOUT state all front panel I/O is locked out including the "LOCAL" key.

WAIT (?) j

The WAIT command sets the RS-232 transmission delay between characters. This is useful for slower computers and terminal programs. The delay is equal to 2ms times the parameter j (0 <= j <=25).

Status Reporting Commands

(See tables at the end of the Programming section for Status Byte definitions.)

***CLS**

The *CLS common command clears all status registers. This command does not affect the status enable registers.

***ESE (?) j**

The *ESE command sets the standard event status byte enable register to the decimal value j.

***ESR? {j}**

The *ESR common command reads the value of the standard event status register. If the parameter j is present the value of bit j is returned. Reading this register will clear it while reading bit j will clear just bit j.

***PSC (?) j**

The *PSC common command sets the value of the power-on status clear bit. If j = 1 the power on status clear bit is set and all status registers and enable registers are cleared on power up. If j = 0 the bit is cleared and the status enable registers maintain their values at power down. This allows the production of a service request at power up.

***SRE (?) j**

The *SRE common command sets the serial poll enable register to the decimal value of the parmeter j.

***STB? {j}**

The *STB? common query reads the value of the serial poll byte. If the parameter j is present the value of bit j is returned. Reading this register has no effect on its value as it is a summary of the other status registers.

EREN (?) j

The EREN command sets the error status enable register to the decimal value j.

ERRS? j

The ERRS? query reads the value of the error status byte. If the parameter j is present the value of bit j is returned. Reading this register will clear it while reading bit j will clear just bit j.

STAT? j

The STAT? query reads the value of the time interval counter status byte. If the parameter j is present the value of bit j is returned. Reading this register will clear it while reading bit j will clear just bit j.

TENA (?) j

The TENA command sets the time interval counter status enable register to the decimal value j.

Calibration Commands

NOTE: These commands are primarily intended for factory calibration use and should never be needed during normal operation. **Incorrect use of some of these commands can destroy the calibration of the SR620.**

$TAC? j

The $TAC? query reads the value of the time-to-amplitude converters. The parameter j = 0 refers to the start channel, while j = 1 refers to the stop channel.

$PHK(?) j

The $PHK command is used to exercise the printer port handshaking lines. The value of j (0 or 1) sets the state of the -init and -strobe lines. The query $PHK? reads the value of the busy line.

$POT? j

The $POT? query reads the dc voltage of the front panel potentiometers (**NOT** the trigger level) in units of 10mV.

***CAL?**

The *CAL? common query runs the autocal procedure. This query will return the following status value:

value	meaning
0	no error
1	SR620 not warmed up, can't cal.
2	no trigger error
3	can't find edge on start tac
4	can't find edge on start fine seek
5	start tac calbyte out of range
6	start tac non-convergence
7	start linearity byte out of range
19-23	stop tac errors same as start value n - 16

***TST?**

The *TST? common query runs the selt test procedure. The query will return the following status value:

value	meaning
0	no error
4	cpu error
5	system ram error
6	video ram error
16	count gate error
17	chan 2 count ≠ 0
18	chan 1 count error
19	chan 1 count ≠ 0
20	chan 2 count error
32	frequency gate error
33	excessive jitter
34	frequency insertion delay error
35	time interval insertion delay error

Errors 33-35 can usually be eliminated by running the autocal procedure. The other errors are usually caused by hardware problems.

BYTE (?) j{,k}

The BYTE command set the value of linearization byte j to k. Parameter j may have a value from 0 to 129, and k may range from 0 to 255. **NOTE:** this command will alter the calibration of the SR620. However, running autocal will correct the problem.

WORD (?) j{,k}

The WORD command sets the value of calibration word j to k. Parameter j may have a value from 0 to 51, while k may range from 0 to 65535. **NOTE:** this command will alter the calibration of the the SR620. To correct the calibration the factory calibration bytes may be recalled (see the Calibration section).

STATUS BYTE DEFINITIONS

Status Reporting

The SR620 reports on its status by means of four status bytes: the serial poll byte, the standard status byte, the TIC status byte, and the error status byte.

On power on the SR620 may either clear all of its status enable registers or maintain them in the state they were in on power down. The action taken is set by the *PSC command and allows things such as SRQ on power up .

Serial Poll Status Byte:

bit	name	usage
0	ready	No measurements are in progress
1	print ready	No prints are in progress
2	Error	An unmasked bit in the error status register has been set.
3	TIC	An unmasked bit in the TIC status register has been set.

4	MAV	The gpib output queue is non-empty
5	ESB	An unmasked bit in the standard status byte has been set.
6	RQS/MSS	SRQ (Service Request)bit.
7	scan ready	no scans are in progress

The Error, TIC, ESB bit are set whenever any unmasked bit (bit with the corresponding bit in the byte enable register set) in their respective status registers is set. They are not cleared until the condition which set the bit is cleared. Thus, these bits give a constant summary of the enabled status bits. A service request will be generated whenever an unmasked bit in the serial poll register is set. Note that service requests are only produced when the bit is first set and thus any condition will only produce one service request. Accordingly, if a service request is desired every time an event occurs the status bit must be cleared between events.

Standard Event Status Byte:

bit	name	usage
0	OPC	Set by OPC command when all operations are complete
1	unused	
2	Query Error	Set on output queue overflow
3	unused	
4	Execution err	Set by an out of range parameter, or non-completion of some command due a condition like overload.
5	Command err	Set by a command syntax error, or unrecognized command
6	URQ	Set by any key press or trigger knob rotation
7	PON	Set by power on

This status byte is defined by IEEE-488.2 (1987) and is used primarily to report errors in commands received over the communications interfaces. The bits in this register stay set once set and are cleared by reading them or by the *CLS command.

TIC Status Byte:

bit	name	usage
0	Ext Trig	Set when the external trigger comparator switches
1	A trig	Set when the A channel trigger comparator switches
2	B trig	Set when the B channel trigger comparator switches
3	arm	Set when the SR620 becomes armed
4	Ext Ovld	Set by Ext input overload condition
5	A Ovld	Set by A input overload condition
6	B Ovld	Set by B input overload condition
7	unused	

These bits stay set until cleared by reading or by the *CLS command.

Error Status Byte:

bit	name	usage
0	print error	Set when an error is detected during printing/plotting
1	no clock	Set when the 10 MHz clock signal is not present

2	A autolevel	Set when A channel autolevel looses the trigger and tries to find a new trigger level.
3	B autolevel	Set when B channel autolevel looses the trigger and tries to find a new trigger level.
4	test error	Set when the self test routine detects an error
5	cal error	Set when the auto cal routine detects an error
6	warmup	Set when unit is warmed up after power on
7	ovfl/div0	Set when internal counters overflow or on ratio mode divide by 0

These bits stay set until cleared by reading or by the *CLS command.

PROGRAMMING EXAMPLES

THROUGHPUT

The actual time required to make a measurement of N samples is given by the equation:

$T = N \times (T_{sample} + \text{measured time interval}) + \text{calculation time}$

The sample time, T_{sample}, is given in the table below:

TIME, WIDTH, Tr/Tf	750us
FREQ, PERIOD	2600us
GRAPHS "ON"	+200us
ASCII RESPONSES	+250us

So, when measuring short time intervals with graphs on and not in the binary dump mode, the SR620 has a throughput of about 1000 samples per second.

There is some additional time required at the end of each group of measurements. This calculation time is zero (no graphic displays, binary responses) or 5 ms (no graphic displays, ASCII responses) or 8 ms (active chart outputs or scope display of mean or jitter) to 50 ms (scope display of histogram). If the SAMPLE SIZE is greater than one, then statistics will be calculated, which will add 10-100 ms to the calculation time, depending on the number of digits in the MEAN value.

The data acquisition rate to a computer will depend on the interface which is used and the speed of the computer and its interface drivers. About 1400 measurements per second may be transferred to a computer using a DMA (Direct Memory Access) GPIB controller to measure time intervals in the binary dump mode.

Program Example 1
IBM PC, BASIC, via RS232

In this example, the IBM PC's COM2: serial port is used to communicate with the SR620. The program sets up the SR620 and then starts measurements and reads the results. Only pins 2,3 and 7 of the PC's port need to be connected to the SR620.

```
10 ' Example program to start a measurement and read the result. This
20 ' program uses IBM Basic and communicates via the COM2:RS232 port.
30 '
40 ' set up the SR620 for 9600 baud, 8 bits, no parity
50 OPEN "COM2:9600,N,8,2,CS,DS,CD" AS #1
60 '
70 ' setup COM2: for 9600 baud , no parity, 8 data bits, 2 stop bits
80 ' ignore cts,dsr, and cd
90 '
100 PRINT #1,"  "                ' clear COM2:
105 ' clear TIC ,set to width of ref, 10 samples,automeasure off'
110 PRINT #1,"*RST;MODE1;SRCE2;SIZE10;AUTM0
120 PRINT #1,"STRT;*WAI;XAVG?"  ' start measurement, wait until done,read
130 INPUT #1,TIME#              ' read double precision answer
140 PRINT "width = ",TIME#
150 GOTO 120                    ' loop forever
```

Tips on Interfacing to PC's using a National Instrument GPIB Card

To succesfully interface the SR620 to a PC via the GPIB , the instrument, interface card, and interface drivers must all be configured properly. To configure the SR620, you must set the GPIB address in line 2 of the "Control" CONFIG menu. The default GPIB address is 16: use this address unless a conflict occurs with other instruments in your system. The SR620 will be set to GPIB address 16 whenever a COLD BOOT is done (if the RESET key is held down when the unit is turned "ON".)

Make sure that you follow all the instructions for installing the GPIB card. The National Instruments card **cannot** be simply unpacked and put into your computer. To configure the card you must set jumpers and switches on the card to set the I/O address and interupt levels. You must run the program "IBCONF" to configure the resident GPIB driver for your GPIB card. Please refer to the National Instruments manual for additional information.

Once all the hardware and GPIB drivers are configured, use IBIC. This terminal emulation program allows you to send commands to the SR620 directly from your computer's keyboard. If you cannot talk to the SR620 via IBIC then your programs will not run.

Use the simple commands provided by National instruments. Use IBWRT and IBRD to write and read from the SR620. After you are familiar with these simple command you can explore other, more complex, programming commands.

Program Example 2
IBM PC, Microsoft FORTRAN V4.0, National Instruments GPIB Card

This example demonstartes using the SR620 via the GPIB. Microsoft's FORTRAN (for PC compatibles) is used to program the time interval counter via National Instrument's GPIB interface card.

```
C Example program demonstrating programming the SR620 over the GPIB using
C the National Instruments GPIB card.  The program sets up the SR620 and
C then starts taking data.
C
C This program is written in Microsoft FORTRAN v4.0.  To use the National
C card the National device driver must be installed and the IBCONF program
C must be run to tell the driver where everything is.  The program is compiled
C with the command FL /AL /FPa example2.for and the resulting object file is
C linked with the file MFIBL.OBJ (supplied by National )

$storage:2

C this line must be in the source file
      common /ibglob/ibsta,iberr,ibcnt
      integer*2 sr620
      character*80 data
      real*8 answer

C initialize gpib card

      call ibinit (ibsta)

C get device id for sr620
```

```
        sr620 = ibfind ('SR620 ')

C setup TIC

        call ibwrt (sr620,'*RST;MODE1;SRCE2;SIZE10;AUTM0\n 'c,30)

C start measurement

100
        call ibwrt (sr620,'STRT;*WAI;XAVG?\n 'c,16)

C read answer

        data = '              '
        call ibrd (sr620,data,20)
        read (data,1000)answer
1000
        format (bn,1D22.16)
        write (*,*)  answer

C continue forever

        goto 100
        end
```

Program Example 3
IBM PC, IBM Basic, CEC GPIB Card

This example takes data in the binary dump mode and converts it into the correct units. This program is written in IBM BASIC and uses a Capital Equipment Co. GPIB card. The CEC cards DMA input routine is used to directly put the data into the PC's memory. All of the interface routines to the CEC card reside in firmware on the card.

```
10 'program to test TIC binary dump mode- this program will binary dump
20 'samples from the time interval counter and convert the binary values to
30 'numbers in units appropriate to the measurement mode.  The program
40 'demonstrates sending and receiving simple commands from the TIC.  The
50 'program uses the GPIB interface and a Capital Equipment Co. GPIB interface
60 'card
70 ' This program runs in interpreted IBM PC Basic
80  DIM DAT%(16000),FDATA#(2000),FACTORS#(7),TEMP#(4)
90   DATA  1.05963812934D-14,1.05963812934D-14,1.05963812934D-14
100  DATA  1.24900090270331D-9,1.05963812934D-14,8.3819032D-8,0.00390625D0
110 FOR I =1 TO 7
120    READ FACTORS#(I)
130 NEXT I
140 DEF SEG = &HD000    ' base address of CEC card
150 INIT = 0:TRANSMIT =3:SEND = 9:ENTER = 21:DMA2 = 206 'CEC subroutine offsets
160 ADDR% =21:SYS%=0                'controller address
170 SR620% =16                  ' TIC address
180 '
```

```
190 ' string definitions
200 IN$ = "IFC UNT UNL REN"          ' clear interface
210 BD$ = "BDMP"
220 MD$ = "mode?"
230 TALK$ = "UNT UNL MLA TALK 16"
240 EXPD$ = "expd?"
250 '
260 CALL INIT (ADDR%,SYS%)           ' init CEC card
270 '
280 PRINT "Enter number of samples (<cr> to quit)";
290 INPUT "->",S$                    ' get number of samples
300 SAMPLES% = VAL (S$)
310 IF SAMPLES% = 0 THEN STOP
320 IF SAMPLES% > 2000 THEN GOTO 280
330 ' setup dma parameters
340 '
350 MODE% = &H2105                   ' dma mode
360 COUNT% = 8*SAMPLES%
370 SEGMENT%=-1
380 C$ = BD$ + S$                    ' TIC command
390 '
400 ' dma data into PC
410 CALL SEND (SR620%,C$,STATUS%) : GOSUB 890 ; SEND COMMAND
420 CALL TRANSMIT (TALK$,STATUS%) :GOSUB 890  ; MAKE TIC A TALKER
430 OFS%=VARPTR(DAT%(1))
440 CALL DMA2 (SEGMENT%,OFS%,COUNT%,MODE%,STATUS%): GOSUB 890
450 '
460 ' get mode so we'll know which conversion factor to use
470 CALL SEND (SR620%,MD$,STATUS%) : GOSUB 890
480 ANS$ = SPACE$(50)
490 CALL ENTER (ANS$,LENGTH%,SR620%,STATUS%): GOSUB 890 'get answer
500 TMODE% = VAL (ANS$)              ' TIC mode
510 CALL SEND (SR620%,EXPD$,STATUS%): GOSUB 890
520 ANS$ = SPACE$(50)
530 CALL ENTER (ANS$,LENGTH%,SR620%,STATUS%): GOSUB 890
540 TEXPD% = VAL(ANS$)
550 '
560 '
570 ' convert data to correct format
580 '
590 ' get 8 bytes (4 * 2bytes) corresponding to one sample
600 FOR I = 1 TO SAMPLES%
610   SIGN = 0
620   FDATA#(I) = 0#
630   FOR J = 1 TO 4
640         TEMP#(J) = DAT%(4*(I-1)+J)
650         IF TEMP#(J) < 0# THEN TEMP#(J) = 65536#+TEMP#(J)
660   NEXT J
670 ' if answer < 0 change sign and get magnitude
680   IF (DAT%(4*(I-1)+4) >= 0) GOTO 740
690   SIGN =1
700   FOR J = 1 TO 4
710         TEMP#(J) = 65535#-TEMP#(J)
720   NEXT J
730 ' convert to floating point
```

```
740    FOR J = 1 TO 4
750          FDATA#(I) = FDATA#(I)*65536# + TEMP#(5-J)
760    NEXT J
770 ' if negative increment ( to get 2's complement) and change sign
780    IF SIGN <> 0 THEN FDATA#(I) = -1#*(FDATA#(I)+1#)
790 ' multiply by conversion factor
800    FDATA#(I) = FACTORS#(TMODE%+1)*FDATA#(I)
810 ' change scale if expand is on
820    IF TEXPD% <> 0 THEN FDATA#(I) = FDATA#(I)*.001#
830 NEXT I
840 PRINT "data"
850  FOR I = 1 TO SAMPLES%
860    PRINT FDATA#(I)
870 NEXT I
880 GOTO 280
890 ' check for status error of last GPIB interraction
900 IF STATUS% = 0 THEN RETURN
910 PRINT "gpib error. status = ";STATUS%
920 STOP
```

Program Example 4
IBM PC, Microsoft Fortran v4.0, CEC GPIB Card

This example illustrates the binary dump mode via the GPIB interface using Microsoft FORTRAN. To use the CEC card with FORTRAN a file called FORT488.OBJ (supplied by CEC) is linked to the FORTRAN program

```
C  Program to test TIC binary dump mode- this program will binary dump samples
C  from the time interval counter and convert the binary values to numbers in
C  units appropriate to the measurement mode.  The program also demonstrates
C  sending and receiving simple commands from the TIC. The program uses the GPIB
C  interface using an IBM PC with a Capital Equipment Co. GPIB Interface card.
C  The necessary interface routines to this card are supplied by CEC and are
C  linked to the program.

C  This program is written in Microsoft Fortran version 4.0.
C  To compile this program use the command: FL /AL /FPi /Gt40000 /c bindump.for
C  ( the Gt option is needed to force the data array into the default data
C  segment, this is needed by the CEC software)
C  The resulting object file is then linked with FORT488.OBJ (from CEC) and
C  the emulation math library. (which doesn't assume a math coprocessor)

        program bindump

C  the data from each point is stored in 4 consecutive location in the
C  array data

        integer*2    seg,count,mode,status,samples
        integer*2    address,tmode,texpd
        integer*2    data(0:19999)
        real*8       fdata(0:4999)
        character*30 command
        character*40 rstring
```

```
      character   dummy
      common          /data/ fdata

      call      InitGpib ()

10    write (*,'(A\)') ' Enter number of samples (<cr> to quit)->'
      read (*,'(BN,I4)')samples
      if ( samples .gt. 5000) goto 10
      if (samples .eq. 0)goto 11

C set mode for DMA input
      mode = 16#2105
      count = 8*samples
      address = 16

C set up TIC
      command(1:30) ='                    '
      write (command,100)samples
100   format ('BDMP',I4)
      call      TxGpib (address,command)
      call      TalkGpib (address)

      seg = -1
C read data via dma
      call DMA2 (seg,data,count,mode,status)
      call StatCheck (address,status)

C get mode so we'll know which conversion factor to use
      command (1:30) ='                    '
      command (1:11) = 'MODE?;EXPD?'
      call      TxGpib (address,command)
      call GetGpib (address,rstring)
      read (rstring,101)tmode,dummy,texpd
C skip semicolon separator
101   format (I1,A,I1)

C       convert data and print both binary and converted form
      call Convert (tmode,texpd,samples,data,fdata)
      write (*,*)
      write (*,*)'data'
      do 20 i=0,samples-1
        write (*,102)data(4*i+3),data(4*i+2),data(4*i+1),
  +   data (4*i),fdata(i)
20    continue

102   format (1X,4Z4,' converted = ',D22.15)

      goto 10


11    continue
      end
C ***************************************************************************
C converts the binary data to real numbers
      subroutine Convert (tmode,texpd,samples,data,fdata)
```

```
      integer*2 tmode,texpd,samples,data(0:19999),sign
      integer*4 words(0:4)
      real*8 fdata(0:4999)
      real*8 factors(0:6)

C conversion factors
      data  factors/1.05963812934D-14,1.05963812934D-14,
     +    1.05963812934D-14,1.24900090270331D-9,1.05963812934D-14,
     +    8.3819032D-8,.00390625/

      do 10 i=0,samples-1
        sign = 0
        fdata(i) = 0.0D0
C get 8 data bytes
        do 11 j=0,3
          words(j) = data(4*i +j)
C get unsigned magnitude of word
          if (words(j) .lt. 0)words(j) = 65536+words(j)
11      continue

C if answer less than 0 change sign and get magnitude
        if (data(4*i+3) .lt. 0) then
          sign = 1
          do 12 j = 0,3
C take 1's complement of number
            words(j) = 65535 - words(j)
12        continue
        endif

C convert to floating point
        do  13 j=0,3
          fdata(i) = fdata(i)*65536.0D0 + words(3-j)
13      continue

C if number is negative add 1 to get 2's complement and change sign
        if (sign .eq. 1)fdata(i) = -1.0D0 * (fdata(i) + 1.0D0)

C multiply by conversion factor
        fdata(i) = factors(tmode) * fdata(i)
C change scale if expand is on
        if (texpd .eq. 1) fdata(i) = fdata(i)*1.0D-3
10    continue
      return
      end
C ***************************************************************************
C initialize the CEC GPIB card as a controller
      Subroutine InitGpib ()

      integer*2 status
      data str/'IFC UNT UNL DCL REN|'/

      call INITIALIZE (21,0)
      call TRANSMIT ('IFC UNT UNL DCL REN|',status)
      return
```

```
        end
C ***************************************************************************
C makes device at address a talker
        subroutine TalkGpib (address)

        character*25 cmd
        integer*2 status,address

        write (cmd,100) address
100     format ('UNT UNL MLA TALK',I2,'|')
        call    TRANSMIT (cmd,status)
        call    StatCheck(address,status)
        return
        end
C ***************************************************************************
C transmit command to address
        subroutine TxGpib (address,command)

        character*30 command
        character*70 tstring
        character*2 temp
        integer*2 status,address


        tstring (1:19) ='UNT UNL MTA LISTEN '
        write (temp,100)address
100     format (I2)
C set up CEC command string
        tstring (20:21) = temp
        tstring(22:27) = 'DATA "'
        tstring (28:58) = command
        tstring (59:64 ) ='" END|'
        call TRANSMIT (tstring,status)
        call StatCheck (address,status)
        return
        end
C ***************************************************************************
C get an answer from a device
        subroutine GetGpib (address,rstring)

        integer*2 address,status,length
        character*40 rstring
        character*40 cmd

        write (cmd,100)address
100     format ('UNT UNL MLA TALK ',I2,'|')
        call    TRANSMIT (cmd,status)
        call    StatCheck (address,status)
        rstring(1:40) = '                                |'
        call    RECEIVE (rstring,length,status)
        call    StatCheck (address,status)
        return
        end
C ***************************************************************************
C checks gpib status and prints error message
```

```
subroutine StatCheck (address,status)

integer*2 address,status

if (status .ne. 0) then
  write (*,*)'Error at device ',address,' status= ',status
endif

return
end
```

Program Example 5
IBM PC, Microsoft C v5.1, CEC GPIB Card

This example illustrates binary transfer via the GPIB in C. The file MS-C488.h must be included in the source file and the program must be linked to the file GPIB-L.OBJ. Both of these files are supplied by CEC.

```
/* Program to test TIC binary dump mode- this program will binary dump samples
   from the time interval counter and convert the binary values to numbers in
   units appropriate to the measurement mode.  The program also demonstrates
   sending and receiving simple commands from the TIC. The program uses the GPIB
   interface using an IBM PC with a Capital Equipment Co. GPIB Interface card.
   The necessary interface routines to this card are supplied by CEC and are
   linked to the program.

    This program is written in Microsoft C version 5.1.  The header file for the
    GPIB interface is ms-c488.h and is supplied by CEC.
    To compile this program use the command: CL /AL /FPi /c bindump.c .
    The resulting object file is then linked with GPIB-L.OBJ (from CEC) and
    the emulation math library. (which doesn't assume a math coprocessor)  */

#include <stdio.h>
#include <string.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <math.h>
#include <ms-c488.h>
#include <dos.h>

#define sr620 16            /* TIC address */

void main(void);
void InitGpib (void);
void TxGpib (int,char *); /* function prototypes */
void GetGpib (int);
void StatCheck (int);
void TalkGpib (int);
void Convert (int,int,int);

int status,length,mode,count;
char recv[80];
/* the data from each point is stored in 4 consecutive array locations */
```

Programming Examples

```
int data[20000];  /* up to 5000 points */
double fdata[5000]; /* data storage for converted data */

void main ()
  {
   char cmd[40],input[40];
   int i,samples,seg,tmode,texpd;
   static char *units[] ={"s","s","s","Hz","s","deg","ct"};

  InitGpib ();          /* initialize controller */

  while (1)
        {
        /* read number of samples */
        printf ("Enter number of samples (<cr> to quit) ->");
        gets (input);
        if ( !strlen (input))break;                 /* quit if no number */
        sscanf (input,"%d",&samples);
        if (samples > 5000)continue;
          /* try again if # too large */

        /* set up parameters for dma input */
        mode = 0x2105; /* set mode for dma input */
        count = 8*samples; /* number of bytes */

        /* set up TIC */
        sprintf (cmd,"BDMP%d",samples); /* set binary dump mode of n samples */
        TxGpib (sr620,cmd);  /* send command to TIC */
        TalkGpib (sr620);    /* make TIC a talker */


        dma2 (&status,&mode,&count,data,&seg);       /* read data via DMA */
        StatCheck (sr620);   /* check status */

        /* get mode so we'll know which conversion factor to use */
        TxGpib (sr620,"MODE?;EXPD?");
        GetGpib (sr620);                    /* read answer */
        sscanf (recv,"%d ; %d",&tmode,&texpd); /* skip semicolon separator */

        /* convert data and print both binary and converted form */
        Convert (tmode,texpd,samples);
        printf ("\n data\n");
        for (i =0; i <samples ; i++)
           printf ("%2x%2x%2x%2x   converted = %16.15lE  %s\n",data[4*i+3],
             data[4*i+2],data[4*i+1],data[4*i],fdata[i],units[tmode]);
        }


  }
/* ********************************************************************** */
void Convert (int mode,int expd,int samples)

  {
   int i,j,sign;
   unsigned int words[4];
```

```
  static double factors[] = {1.05963812934E-14,1.05963812934E-14,
        1.05963812934E-14,1.24900090270331E-9,1.05963812934E-14,
        8.3819032E-8,.00390625}; /* conversion factors */

  for ( i = 0 ; i < samples ; i++ )
        {
        sign = 0;
        fdata[i] = 0.0;
   /* get 8 data bytes ( 4 *2 bytes each ) */
        for ( j = 0 ; j < 4 ; j ++)words[j] = data[ 4*i +j];

        if ((int)words[3] < 0)        /* if answer < 0 convert to magnitude and sign */
          {
           sign = 1;              /* sign of answer */
           for ( j = 0 ; j < 4 ; j++) words[j] = ~words[j]; /* take 1's complement */
          }

/* convert to floating point */
        for ( j = 0 ; j < 4 ; j++)fdata[i] = fdata[i]*65536.0 + (double)words[3-j];
/* if number is negative add 1 to get 2's complement and change sign */
        if (sign)fdata[i] = -1.0 * (fdata[i] + 1.0);

        /* now multiply by conversion factor */
        fdata[i] = factors[mode] * fdata[i];
        if (expd) fdata[i] = fdata[i]*1.0E-3; /* reduce by 1000 if expand is on */
        }
  }
/* ********************************************************************** */
void InitGpib (void)          /* initialize the CEC GPIB card as controller */
   {
    int my_address, system_controller;
    unsigned seg;

    /* find cec card address */

    for ( seg=0x4000 ; seg < 0xF000 ; seg += 0x400 )
        {
        if ( (peek (seg,50) == 'C') &&
             (peek (seg,51) == 'E') &&
             (peek (seg,52) == 'C') )
            break;
        }
        if ( pc488_seg(seg))
                {
                printf ( " no gpib card installed\n");
                exit(0);
                }

    my_address = 21;
    system_controller = 0;
    initialize (&system_controller, &my_address);
    transmit (&status, "IFC UNT UNL DCL REN");
   }
/* ********************************************************************** */
void TalkGpib ( int address) /* makes device at address a talker */
```

```
  {
   char cmd[25];

   sprintf (cmd,"UNT UNL MLA TALK %d",address);
   transmit (&status,cmd);
   StatCheck (address);
  }
/* ************************************************************************ */
void TxGpib (address,command)    /* transmit command to address */
int address;
char *command;
  {
   char t_string[150];
   int result;

   result = sprintf (t_string,"UNT UNL MTA LISTEN %d DATA '%s' END",
            address,command);
   transmit (&status, t_string);
   StatCheck (address);
  }
/* ************************************************************************ */
void GetGpib (address)       /* get an answer from device at address */
int address;
  {
   char r_string[40], temp[80];

   sprintf (r_string, "UNT UNL MLA TALK %d", address);
   transmit (&status, r_string);
   StatCheck (address);
   strcpy (temp, "                              ");
   receive (&status, &length, temp);
   StatCheck (address);
   strcpy (recv, temp);
  }
/* ************************************************************************ */
void StatCheck (address)          /* check the gpib status and exit if error */
int address;
  {
   if (status != 0)
     {
       printf ("Error at device %d : status = %d",address,status);
           exit (0);
     }
  }
```

SR626 DATA ACQUISITION SOFTWARE

DEMO DISK

Included with every SR620 is a floppy disk containing a demo version of the SR626 data acquisition program for the IBM PC and compatibles. The demo SR626 is identical to the software described here except that data can not be saved to disk, printed or plotted. The complete version of the SR626 may be ordered from Stanford Research Systems.

To start the demo type:

TIC {CGA,EGA,VGA,HGC} <CR>

where the three character string following TIC identifies the graphics adaptor in use. For example:

A>TIC EGA <cr> for EGA displays

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

IBM PC/XT/AT or compatible with 640K RAM running DOS 2.1 or greater. 8087/80287 coprocessor is optional. An RS-232 port or a GPIB card from National Instruments or Capital Equipment Corp. is required for communications with the SR620. Plotter output supports all HP-GL compatible plotters.

The SR626 program will only operate with an SR620 time interval counter using ROM version 1.30 or later. The ROM version is displayed by the SR620 on power up. If you do not have version 1.30 or later contact SRS.

SR626 PROGRAM DISK CONTENTS

SR626.EXE
SR626 executable file

SR626.CFG
SR626 configuration file

HISTO.626
Sample data file

BINTOASC.EXE
Program to convert binary data files to ASCII format

METAWNDO.EXE
Graphics Driver for SR626 program

PRTSCRN.EXE
Printer Driver for SR626 program

SYSTEM??.FNT
Font files for various graphics adapters

QUICK INTRODUCTION

This section provides a quick introduction to running the SR626 program. It is assumed that you have an IBM PC/XT/AT, IBM PS/2, or compatible with 640K of RAM and a hard disk, running DOS 2.1 or greater. It is also assumed that you are familiar with the operation and features of the SR620 time interval counter. If you encounter any problems with the procedure described below, refer to the User's Guide section of the manual for more detailed information.

1) Copy the contents of the SR626 program disk onto your hard disk.

2) Install the graphics driver by typing (**A>** is the DOS prompt):

A> METAWNDO <cr>

(We will use the symbol <CR> to represent the Return or Enter key.)

3) Install the printer driver by typing:

A> PRTSCRN <cr>

4) Run the SR626 program by typing:

A> SR626 /E:4 <cr> for EGA/VGA systems

or

A>SR626 /h<cr> for monochrome systems

or

A>SR626 /C:4 for CGA systems

The program will respond with a description of the current graphics hardware environment.

NOTE:

The graphics driver will always assume the existence of a mouse, even if none is present. As the SR626 program does not support operation with a mouse, it is safe to ignore the message concerning the mouse. THE MOUSE MESSAGE IS NOT INDICATIVE OF AN ERROR!

If the program's description of the graphics hardware is correct, type <CR> to run the program.

At this point the SR626 logon message should be displayed, giving the version number of the program. If not, consult the User's Guide section of the manual. Assuming it is, let us investigate a few of the features of the SR626.

Notice the menu bar at the top of the program screen. Options are selected from the menu bar by pressing the function key associated with the appropriate selection. The menu you see now is the "main menu." To return towards the main menu from any sub-menu use the <Esc> key. To retrieve the sample data file, first press the F4 key to access the disk menu. Now get a directory of the data files by pressing the F3 key. You'll notice only the file HISTO.626 is displayed. To recall the file, simply press <CR>. Note that when the file is recalled a line of comments concerning the file is displayed in the menu area. To remove the comments press any key. Type <Esc> now to return to the main menu.

The histogram you should see was obtained by taking a sample of 500 measurements of the width of the SR620's internal reference oscillator. To scale the display, press the F3 key to enter the scaling menu, and now press F1 to scale the left channel. Finally, press the F3 key to select autoscale. The graph should be redrawn to a reasonable scale. Hit <Esc> a few times to return to the main menu.

One of the first things one might want to do with data of this sort is smooth it. Type F8 to enter the alternate menu, followed by an F2 to enter the smoothing menu. Select an 11 point smooth and type <CR>. The smoothed data will appear in a few seconds. We can now fit an gaussian curve to the smoothed data. Type <Esc> to return to the alternate menu followed by an F3. Choose a gaussian fit, and move the cursors using the left and right arrow keys to bracket the gaussian region of the histogram. The program will begin fitting the data and the χ^2 indicator in the menu area will report the current progress of the fit. After a few seconds, the fit will appear on the screen and the parameters of the fit will be displayed in the menu area.

This brief introduction should be sufficient to acquaint the user with the basic structure of the SR626. At this point, take some time to experiment with the program's features. If any problems arise, consult the User's Guide section of the manual.

USER'S GUIDE

HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

The SR626 program is designed to work on an IBM PC/XT/AT, IBM PS/2, or compatible computer equipped with at least 640K of RAM. An 8087/80287 numeric coprocessor is not required but will greatly improve the program's performance. To connect the computer to the SR620 you will need one of the following:

RS-232 port (COM1: or COM2:)
National Instruments GPIB card
Capital Equipment Corp. PC-488 GPIB card

The SR626 program runs on all CGA/EGA/VGA/HGC compatible graphics hardware. Contact SRS for information on support for additional graphics hardware. Of course, the resolution of the screen display and the program's use of color will depend on the particular graphics hardware in use.

GRAPHICS CONFIGURATION

Before running the SR626 program it is necessary to install both the graphics driver and the printer driver. To load the printer driver, type PRTSCRN<CR>. Once the printer driver is loaded, you can obtain a hard copy of the current screen display by pressing <Shift-PrtSc>. The following options may be specified when loading the printer driver:

PRTSCRN/1	Use the LPT1: printer
PRTSCRN/2	Use the LPT2: printer
PRTSCRN/n	normal video
PRTSCRN/i	inverse video
PRTSCRN/l	"landscape" mode
PRTSCRN/p	"portrait" mode
PRTSCRN/s	show options in effect

Once PRTSCRN has been loaded, you may re-

execute the program in order to change the options in effect.

The graphics driver provides a hardware independent interface between the program and the various graphics cards that may be present in the system. To install the graphics driver type METAWNDO<CR>. A message will be displayed confirming that the driver was sucessfully loaded. Because the driver occupies about 100K of RAM, you may wish to remove the driver at some point after it has been loaded. To do this, type METAWNDO /k <CR>. Alternately, the program may be run without making the graphics driver resident by typing METAWNDO SR626 <CR>. This method automatically loads and removes the graphics driver when the SR626 program is terminated.

When running the SR626 the program name must be followed by a graphics "switch" which identifies the graphics hardware in use. The switches are:

/C:4	CGA card
/H	Hercules Card
/E:4	VGA or EGA card

Thus, to run the program in a Hercules monochrome environment we would type SR626 /H after the graphics driver had been loaded , or METAWNDO SR626 /H to automatically load and remove the graphics driver.

The graphics driver makes use of the font files (SYSTEM??.FNT) found on the program disk. Make sure that these font files have been copied to the drive and directory from which you will be running the SR626 program.

COMMUNICATION CONFIGURATION

The SR626 program reads communication configuration information from the SR626.CFG file. When shipped, this program is configured to operate without an SR620. In this mode you will be able to recall data from disk files and use the data analysis routines, but of course no data can be taken. To configure the SR626 for a given set of communications hardware you must edit the file SR626.CFG with any text editor. An example SR626.CFG file is reproduced below:

```
2     ; 0=demo  1=com1:  2=com2:  3=cec  4=national
16    ; gpib address of sr620
C     ; default disk drive
  0  15  10  11  14  12   8   4  15  ; Colors
```

SR626 Configuration File

The first number on the left indicates the type of communication hardware in use. In the example above RS232 COM2: is set. The second number is used only with GPIB cards and represents the GPIB address of the SR620. Finally the letter on the third row indicates the default disk drive on which the program will find data and setup files. In this example the drive is set to C:. The bottom row of the file contains color information used when the program operates in a 16 color environment. The user may experiment with different color values.

USING THE NATIONAL INSTRUMENTS GPIB CARD

When using the National Instruments PC2, PC2A, or PCIII GPIB card, or the IBM GPIB card (which is functionally identical to the PC2A card) you must specify certain communication parameters using the program IBCONF supplied by National Instruments.

Consult your GPIB card manual for detailed information on running IBCONF. The required parameters are:

Device Name:	SR620
Set EOI w/last byte of write:	NO
EOS byte:	0Ah (line feed)
Terminate Read on EOS:	yes

Note that the SR620's GPIB address may be set to any value as long as the value set on the instrument agrees with the value entered with IBCONF.

USING THE CAPITAL EQUIPMENT CORP GPIB CARD

The SR626 may be used with both the old (TMS9914A chip) and new (NEC 7210A chip) versions of the CEC GPIB card. However, Rev N of the CEC firmware contains an error which makes it incompatible with the SR620 and the SR626 program. To determine whether you have Rev N of the CEC firmware, run the program TEST488 supplied on the disk you received from CEC. If you do have Rev N, contact CEC for a firmware update.

USING RS232

The SR626 can communicate with the SR620 on RS-232 via either the COM1: or COM2: port. In the RS-232 mode, the SR626 communicates at 19.2 kBaud. It is not necessary to configure your computer's COM port with a MODE command. The SR626 takes care of all necessary configuration. Although DOS only exploits communication rates up to 9.6 kBaud, the hardware in IBM and compatible computers works perfectly well at 19.2 kBaud.

The cable used with the SR626 progam should be a 'straight through' RS-232 cable, not a null-modem cable. This is because the SR620 is configured as a DCE while most computer COM ports are DTE. Only the standard 7 wire RS-232 connection is necessary.

Make sure that the RS-232 parameters of the SR620 are set correctly. The configuration menu information should be set to:

RS232 BAUD=19200
RS232 BITS=8
RS232 PARITY=NONE
RS232 ECHO=OFF

PROGRAM OPERATION AND ORGANIZATION

Since the SR626 uses a menu-driven interface, many facets of its operation are self-explanatory. Menu items are selected from the menu bar at the top of the screen, or by using the cursor keys to highlight the appropriate item on a "pop-up" menu. In the popup menus, the cursor keys are used to move the selection up and down, while the <Home> key is used to select the first selection on the list. To leave a menu and return to the previous menu, it is usually necessary only to press the <Esc> key.

The structure of the SR626 program follows the organization of the SR620 time interval counter closely. The SR626 has two main operating modes, the stripchart mode and the histogram mode. The program starts in stripchart mode; histogram mode can be selected by typing <Alt-h>. Stripchart mode is reentered by typing <Alt-h> again. In the stripchart mode, the program acquires the value of the mean, jitter, max, min, and DVM values for each measurement made by the SR620. Up to 2 of these quantities may be displayed at any time, although all of them are stored and available for subsequent use. In the histogram mode, the program acquires all the above quantities and additionally acquires and displays the histogram calculated by the SR620. This mode is noticeably slower than the stripchart mode and should not be used unless histogram data is necessary.

The SR626 program maintains separate display arrays to store data displayed on the screen. This means that it is always possible to recall the original, unadulterated, data taken by the SR620 no matter what operations have been performed on the data on the screen. This is more fully explained below in the section on the Display Setup menu.

While data is being acquired, the SR626 program will also automatically scan the SR620's two D/As as well as its scanning internal gates.

MENU CHOICES: MAIN MENU

F1 Scan/Pause/Resume

The F1 key initiates data transfer from the SR620 to the computer. Any values that have been programmed to scan (D/A's or gates) will begin to scan in accordance with the values programmed in the F2 (Setup) menu. As data is taken it will be plotted on the screen.

Once a scan has been initiated, the F1 menu selection changes to 'Pause.' Pressing F1 in this mode causes the SR620 to temporarily stop data acquisition. Once paused, the F1 menu selection changes to 'Resume.' Data acquisition is resumed by pressing the key in this mode.

When the scan finishes, the F1 selection reverts to 'Scan.' Notice, however, that a new scan may not be initiated until the F6 key has been used to reset the scan. This is to prevent accidental loss of data.

F2 Setup

The Setup menu allows the user to change the configuration of the SR620, the screen display, and store and recall files containing complete SR620 setups. Each submenu will be individually described.

F1 Setup SR620

This selection lets the user change the current set-

tings of the SR620 time interval counter. A submenu is displayed allowing selection of four general categories, 'Measure,' 'Levels,' 'Scan,' and 'Misc.' Once a category is selected, a popup menu appears listing the items in that category that may be programmed. The current value of the highlighted item is displayed at the top of the screen. To highlight a different item simply use the cursor keys. To change the value of the highlighted item press <CR>. A new popup menu will appear listing the possible values of the highlighted item. Move the cursor to the desired value and press <CR>. To escape without changing the value of the item, use the <Esc> key. When the selected item requires numeric entry (for instance a gate delay), the program will beep and a blinking cursor will be displayed at the top of the screen. Type in the desired numeric value and press <CR>.

The following items may be programmed in the Setup SR620 menu:

Measure:
Measurement Mode (Time, freq, etc.)
Measurement Source (A, B, REF)
Arming Mode (+Time, +-Time, etc.)
Sample Size
Number of Data Points Acquired
Rel

Levels:
Trigger Level
Trigger Slope
Trigger Coupling
Trigger Termination
"Auto Level"
REF OUT level

(The above may be programmed for the A, B, and EXT channels)

Scan:
D/A 1 Scan
D/A 2 Scan
Internal Scanning Gate

Misc:
Jitter Type
x1000 Expand
Clock Source
Clock Frequency

F2 Setup Display

This selection is used to change the SR626 screen display. The program allows simultaneous display of two quantities, corresponding to the labeled axes on the left and right side of the screen. (On Color systems, the data and axes are color coded) In addition, the program allows the user to vary the quantity displayed on the X-axis. The first submenu allows the user to select the appropriate axis using the function keys. Once an axis has been chosen, a popup menu appears listing the various quantities which may be displayed on that axis. When a selection has been made for a given axis, the program copies the original data acquired from the SR620 into the appropriate display array. Since the original data is unaffected by smoothing, scaling, and other display functions, the setup display menu provides a means of recovering unadulterated data after several screen operations have been performed.

Note that the setup display menu is not operational when the program is in the histogram mode. In the histogram mode, the left axis always displays histogram data and the right axis is unused.

F3 DIR Setup Files

A complete SR620 instrument setup may be stored to disk in the form of a 'setup file'. These files have the extension '.620'. Choosing DIR in the setup menu causes the program to display a directory of all the setup files in the current disk and directory. (The current drive and directory may be changed in the F4 'Disk' menu; this is described later on.) To recall a setup file move the cursor to the appropriate file and press <CR>.

Note that no data is stored in the setup files, only instrument settings. (Any Macros currently in effect are also stored in the setup files. A description of Macros is given later on.)

F4 Save Setup File

This selection saves the current SR620 settings in a setup file. The program prompts for the file name, and the setup file is saved in the current drive and directory. Entering the filename preceded by a drive:path allows the file to be saved in an arbitrary directory. It is not necessary to enter an extension with the filename, the program supplies the '.620' extension.

F5 Get Setup File

Allows the user to recall a setup file with a specific name. Once again, a drive:path may be specified, and the extension '.620' need not be entered by the user.

F6 Summary

Provides a full screen summary of the current SR620 settings. Pressing any key returns to the normal display. The summary screen may be accessed in two additional ways. On graphics cards with two graphics pages (e.g. Hercules card or EGA w/256K of RAM) the summary screen can be displayed at any point in the program by pressing <Ctrl-S>. On systems with only a single graphics page, the summary can be displayed by pressing <Ctrl-S> only when the program is in the main menu or the 'Other' menu.

F3 Scale

The Scale menu allows the user to scale the graphs displayed on the screen. After selecting the axis to be scaled the program offers three scaling options.

Enter Values Allows the user to explicitly enter minimum and maximum values for the axis.

Zoom Displays a cursor on the screen which may be moved using the cursor keys. The F1 and F2 keys provide a factor of 2X zoom in and zoom out respectively around the cursor position.

Autoscale Provides a 'best guess' scaling based on the data being plotted, current scan progress, etc. Note: The screen may be autoscaled by pressing <Alt-A> from any point in the program.

When the X-axis is scaled in the histogram mode, the scale options function slightly differently. In histogram mode, Enter Values allows the user to select the number of histogram bins. Zoom Display increases and decreases the X-axis histogram scale. Finally, Autoscale sends the 'AUTS' command to the SR620 which instructs it to choose an appropriate number of bins and X and Y axis scaling factors. Note that the effect of any of these commands will not be apparent until the **next** histogram is taken and displayed.

F4 Disk

This menu is concerned with saving and recalling data files. The data files have the extension '.626' to differentiate them from setup files (which have the extension '.620'). Data files contain the current screen display, the current values of the counter buffers, and the current scaling of the screen displays.The submenu choices are as follows:

F1 Save

Saves the currently displayed data in a data file. The user is prompted for a filename, which is automatically supplied with the extension '.626'. The file is saved in the current default drive and directory, unless a specific drive:path is explicitly included in the filename.

F2 Get

Recalls a data file from the disk. The user is prompted for a filename, which is automatically supplied with the extension '.626'. The current default drive and directory is searched for the given file, unless a specific drive:path is explicitly included with the filename.

F3 DIR

Displays a list of data files in the default drive and directory. A file may be recalled from this list by moving the cursor to the correct filename and pressing <CR>.

F4 Set Defaults

Allows the user to enter the default disk drive and directory for both data and setup files. If no default is explicitly specified the program looks for files in the current directory, i.e. the directory from which the program was run.

F5 Cursor

The cursor has a variety of functions. Basically, it displays a cursor which may be moved with the cursor keys, and displays the data values corresponding to the cursor position at the top of the screen. Note that the <Home> key always moves the cursor to the far left of its allowed field, while the <PgUp> key moves the cursor to the far right of its field. The cursor movement employs an acceleration routine which causes the cursor to move faster when the cursor key is pressed more rapidly. In ad-

dition, the cursor may be used to change data and to calibrate the X-axis.

Pressing the F1 key in the cursor mode allows the user to change the data value for either the left or right axis.

Pressing the F2 key allows the user to enter a 'calibrated' X-value for the current cursor position. Once two such calibration points are entered, the user may choose CAL from the X-axis Setup Display menu to display a calibrated X-axis.

F6 Reset

The F6 key clears both the display and the counter buffers and readies the program for a new scan. Note that it is necessary to press F6 twice to activate the reset function. This is done in order to prevent loss of data when hitting F6 accidentally.

F7 Quit

The F7 key allows the user to quit the SR626 program and return to DOS.

F8 Other

The F8 key causes the program to display the 'Other' menu.

OTHER MENU FUNCTIONS

The 'Other' menu is primarily concerned with data manipulation routines. The 'Other' choices are:

F1 Help

Displays a list of the "Hot Keys" which may be used from any point in the program. These are:

<Alt-h>	Enters and Leaves Histogram Mode
<Alt-r>	Sets SR620 Rel
<Alt-SHIFT-r>	Clears Rel
<Alt-C>	Toggles Complement in ±time arm
<Alt-A>	AutoScales Display
<Ctl-F[1,,5]>	Begin/End Macro Recording
<Shft-F[1,,5]>	Playback Macro
<Alt-S>	Display SR620 summary Screen

F2 Smooth

Allows the user to smooth the data displayed on either the left or right axis. The program employs a Savitsky-Golay smoothing algorithm using 5, 11, 17, or 25 points. For details on the Savitsky-Golay smoothing technique see Abraham Savitsky and Marcel J.E. Golay, "Smoothing and Differentiation of Data by Simplified Least Squares Procedures," Analytical Chemistry, (36) 8, July 1964.

F3 Fit

The SR626 program allows the user to fit one of three curves to displayed data: lines, exponentials, and Gaussians. To use the fitting feature, select the desired type of fit from the popup menu, and select a region to be fit using the cursor keys. The SR626 uses the Marquardt 'Gradient-expansion' algorithm to minimize χ^2. As the fit progresses, the current value of χ^2 will be displayed at the top of the screen. The program is designed to terminate the fit when the change in χ^2 falls below .0001%, although the fit may be terminated at any time by pressing the F1 key. When the fit terminates, the fitted curve is plotted and the parameters of the fit are displayed at the top of the screen. Once a fit has been performed, the fitted curve will remain on the screen until 'Deactivate current fit' is chosen in the Fit submenu.

F4 Calc

Calc, short for calculate, allows the user to perform simple arithmetic calculations with the data displayed on the screen. This menu selection, first prompts you for an axis to operate on, then an operation, and finally, an operand. The operand can be either a constant, or the data corresponding to the left or right axis. Only the display of the first selected axis is changed, the operand axis remains unchanged.

F5 Cursor

This selection performs the same function as in the main menu.

F6 Plot

"Plot Mode" removes the menu bar at the top of the screen to allow the user to create clean hardcopies without a menu. In addition, a blinking cursor lets the user type text onto the display screen. If a plotfile is specified when F6 is pressed, the program will create a file with the given name contain-

ing the HP-GL commands necessary to reproduce the screen on any HP-GL compatible plotter. The file can then be sent to the plotter offline. To send the display to a dot matrix type printer, simply press the <PrtSc> key. To remove the cursor from the display, move it off the screen with one of the cursor keys.

F7 Quit

This selection performs the same function as in the main menu.

F8 Other

Returns the display to the "Main Menu"

MACROS

A powerful feature of the SR626 program is the ability to record sequences of keystrokes in a 'Macro,' and play back the sequence with a single keystroke. The SR626 can store up to 5 macros, each containing 200 keystrokes. To record macro #n, press Control-Fn, where Fn is the function key F1-F5. The message "Recording Macro" will be briefly displayed at the top of the screen. Then, enter the keystrokes normally. To finish the macro, type Control-Fn again. The message "Terminating Macro Recording" will be briefly displayed. To play back the macro, type Shift-Fn.

A number of cautions must be observed when using the macro facility. First, remember that a macro must normally be played back starting from the same point in the program that it was recorded from. If not, the sequence of recorded keystrokes will most likely make no sense. For this reason, it is often useful to include a series of several 'Escapes' at the beginning of each macro to return the program to the main menu. Secondly, when choosing items from a popup menu, remember to use the 'Home' key to move the cursor to the top position before selecting the desired item. That way, no matter what item is currently active when the macro is played back, the recorded sequence will still make the same menu selection.

The macros are recorded in the '.620' setup files, so that a frequently used set of macros may be conveniently stored and recalled.

SR626 DATA FILES

To keep the length of the data files down, the SR626 uses a binary file format to store data files. Unfortunately, this is not the most convenient format for other programs to access the data stored in these files. We have therefore provided a program BINTOASC.EXE to convert SR626 data files into an ASCII format.

BINTOASC prompts for an input file name; be sure to include the '.626' extension. The output is an ASCII file with the same name and extension '.ASC'. The ASCII file contains the comments for the file followed by the stripchart data in the following format:

Point # Mean Jitter Min Max DVM1 DVM2 X-Axis data Left Axis Right Axis

The numbers for mean, jitter, min, and max are stored with enough precision to display all significant digits of the number. Two sample file lines are shown below.

```
  1 .7000108940000E-03  .900E-11 .7000109080000E-03 .7000108780000E-03   -.012   -.006 .1000000000000E+01
.7000108933054E-03 .9000000397719E-11
  2 .7000108950000E-03  .130E-10 .7000109160000E-03 .7000108780000E-03   -.012   -.006 .2000000000000E+01
.7000108931375E-03 .1300000038174E-10
```

The Stripchart data is followed by the data for the last histogram taken. Histogram data is presented in 2 columns, bin# and count. The histogram is always shown with 250 bins. The user may bin this raw data as necessary.

TROUBLESHOOTING

To start, make sure that the power entry module on the rear panel is set for the ac line voltage for your area, that the correct fuse is installed, and that the line cord is inserted all the way into the power entry module. The selected line voltage may be seen through the clear window, just below the fuse.

When the unit is plugged in and turned "ON", the unit's model number, firmware version number, and serial number will be briefly displayed. Then the message, "SELF TEST...PASS" should be briefly displayed.

If the unit displays no sensible message, the "cold boot" procedure may fix the problem. To do a "cold boot", turn the unit off. Then, while holding the "RESET" button in the SAMPLE SIZE section down, turn the unit "ON". This procedure initializes the RAM and recalls all factory calibration values. The "Autocal" procedure should be run after the unit warms up. (See below)

If the message "code error" appears it indicates that the SR620's ROM has an error and the unit should be sent back for repair.

If a Test Error message appears, you may be able to fix the problem with the unit's internal calibration routines.

Test Error	Problem
3	Lost Memory
4	Cpu Error
5	System RAM error
6	Video RAM error
16	Count gate error
17,20	Channel 2 counter
18,19	Channel 1 counter
32	Frequency gate
33	Excessive jitter
34	Insertion delay, Freq.
35	Insertion delay, Time

Any of these errors may be caused by a hardware failure which will require repair.

Test error 3 is usually "self-healing". The instrument settings will be returned to their default values and factory calibration data will be recalled from ROM. Test Error 3 will recur if the Lithium battery or RAM is defective.

Test errors 33 to 35 may be corrected by the "Autocal" procedure. To run this procedure, press the SEL button in the CONFIG section to select "cAL". Press the SET button once choose "Auto cAL". Then press the START button in the SAMPLE SIZE section to begin the autocal procedure. This procedure may not be started until the red CLOCK LED in the CONFIG section goes off, otherwise a cAL Error 01 will result. The autocal procedure takes about two minutes to run, and ends with the message "cAL donE", the SR620 then returns to taking measurements.

Other cAL Errors flag hardware problems per the table below:

Cal Error	Problem
1	Not warmed-up
2	No trigger
3-7	Start TAC
19-23	Stop TAC

The Start and Stop TAC's (Time to Amplitude Converters) are the circuits which perform the analog interpolation between the 90 MHz clock ticks. The autocal procedure sets the gain and linearizes the transfer function of the TAC's.

COMMON OPERATIONAL PROBLEMS

Error Messages

countEr oFL	Time interval has exceeded 1000 seconds, or frequency exceeds 1.5 GHz, in x1000 mode period > 1s or frequency >1MHz
rAtio oFL	Ratio result exceeds 1000
dividE by 0	Denominator = 0 in ratio measurement

Error Indicators

STOP LED	No Stop within 20 s of Start (this may not be an error, the LED is just a warning to indicate that the time interval is large).Blink indicates B input autolevel attempt.
START LED	No Start within 20 s of Stop (+-TIME, this may not be an error, the LED is just a warning to indicate that the time interval is large).Blink indicates A input autolevel attempt.
CLOCK LED	Unit warming up or Ext timebase error. See "cAL" CONFIG menu for timebase selection.

WRONG VALUE

Verify the setting of the instrument by reading each front panel LED. Is the REL set? Are a very large number of samples specified? Is the AUTO LED in the SAMPLE SIZE section turned "ON"? Are the inputs terminated correctly? Have the slope, threshold, and input coupling been set correctly? Are there multiple edges on your input due to cable reflections?

To gain confidence that the instrument is working correctly, try measuring the WIDTH, FREQ, and PERIOD of the REF. (Refer to the Quick-Start instructions for step-by-step details.) To verify that the input section is working, use the 1 kHz REF OUT (set to TTL level) to supply a signal to the A or B input and measure WIDTH, tr/tf, FREQuency, and PERiod. Measure the length of a cable in the +TIME MODE by connecting it between the REF OUT and the B input. (Select REF as the START SOURCE, select positive slope for START and STOP, and set B's threshold pot for AUTOLEVEL.)

EXCESSIVE JITTER

The most common causes of excess jitter are (1) incorrect trigger thresholds, (2) noise or amplitude fluctuations on the input signals, (3) insufficient or excessive amplitude on the inputs, slow input signal slew rates, (5) improper slope selection (check the MEAN value to be certain that you are measuring the correct time interval), (6) improperly terminated inputs.

SCOPE DISPLAY PROBLEMS

Scope display problems are usually due to the setup of the X-Y scope. Make certain that the scope is in the XY mode, with 1V/div, terminated into 1M Ohm. (The XY mode is sometimes difficult to setup: some scopes have multiple controls which must be in the correct position to operate in the XY mode. Please refer to your scope's operation manual.) A jumping or distorted display will result if the scope is ac coupled. If the scope has cursor readouts, turn these read-outs "off" to avoid a blinking display. A poorly compensated scope input will cause minor distortion of the display.

PRINTER and PLOTTER PROBLEMS

The printer must be connected to the PRINTER PORT on the back panel. Plotters may be connected to either the RS-232 or the GPIB port. You must set parameters in the OUTput menu in the CONFIG section to specify whether you are using the printer or a plotter. If you specify a plotter, you need to specify the Plot Port as GPIB or RS-232. If you specify GPIB for the Plot Port, then you need to set the plotter's GPIB address. If RS-232 is specified, the BAUD rate is fixed at 9600. (For more details, see the section on CONFIG.)

GPIB INTERFACE PROBLEMS

For proper operation the GPIB address of SR620 must be set to match that expected by the controlling computer. The default GPIB address is 16, and so it is a good idea to use this address when writing programs for the SR620. Any address from 0 to 30 may be set in the CONFIG menu. To check the GPIB address, press the "SEL" key in the CONFIG section to select the "ctrl" menu. Then press the "SET" key twice to view the GPIB address. The up/down keys in the SCOPE AND CHART section may be used to set the GPIB address.

The SR620 will ignore its front panel key pad when Remote Enable (REN) has been asserted by the GPIB. This "REMOTE" state is indicated by the REM LED in the STATUS section. To return to LOCAL operation (ie. to enable the front panel) press

the "SEL" key in the CONFIG section. Controlling programs may inhibit the ability to return to LOCAL operation by asserting the Local-Lockout state (LLO).

A linefeed character is sent with and End or Identify (EOI) to terminate strings from the SR620. Be certain that your GPIB controller has been configured to accept this sequence.

RS-232 PROBLEMS

The RS-232 baud rate, number of bits per character, and parity bit definition must be set in the "ctrL" section of the CONFIG menu. The SR620 always sends two stop bits, and will correctly receive data sent with either one or two stop bits.

When connecting to a PC, use a standard PC serial cable, not a "null-modem" cable. The SR620 is a DCE (Data Communications Equipment) device, and so should be connected with a "straight" cable to a DTE device (Data Terminal Equipment). The "minimum" cable will pass pins 2,3 and 7. For hardware handshaking, pins 5 and 20 (CTS and DTR) should be passed. Occasionally, pins 6 and 8 (DSR and CD) will be needed: these lines are always asserted by the SR620.

There are several software problems which may occur when using the RS-232 interface:

1) You have sent the wrong command to ask for data from the SR620. Your program may wait forever for a response which will not come. This may not be your fault: we have seen Microsoft's Interpreted Basic on an IBM PC occasionally send a curly bracket (ASCII 253) when it was suppose to have sent a carriage return (ASCII 13).

2) Your computer's baud rate was changed by a previous program and no longer matches the baud rate set for the SR620. Good programming practice requires that you set the computer's baud rate at the start of each application program.

3) The initial command sent to the SR620 was invalid due to a garbage character left in the SR620's command queue from power-up, or, the first character in your computers RS-232 UART is garbage from when the SR620 was turned "ON". It is good practice to send a few carriage returns to the SR620 to flush its command queue. Also, your program should read and ignore any characters which may be left in the computer's UART.

4) The SR620 is not sending the correct 'end-of-record' marker for your computer. For example, it appears that some FORTRANs require two carriage returns for an end-of-record marker. The "ENDT" command may be used to set the end-of-record sequence. (The end-of-record marker is that sequence which indicates a response is complete. From a keyboard, a single carriage return is the end-of-record marker.)

5) Answers are coming back from the SR620 to fast, overwriting previous responses before the computer can get them. To increase the dwell time between characters, use the "WAIT n" command. The dwell time between characters will be 2n ms.

6) The RS-232 echo must be "OFF", otherwise all characters sent to the SR620 will be echoed back to the source. (See the section on "Configuration Menus" for details on RS232 configuration.) The computer will most likely confuse echoed commands with the desired data.

Troubleshooting Tips

PERFORMANCE TESTS

INTRODUCTION

The procedures in this section test the performance of the SR620 and compare it to the specifications in the front of this manual. The first set of tests test the functionality of the SR620 from the front panel and verify the functionality of the circuitry. The second set of tests actually measure the SR620's specifications. The results of each test may be recorded on the test sheet at the end of this section.

NECESSARY EQUIPMENT

The following equipment is necessary to complete the tests. The suggested equipment or its equivalent may be used.

1) 0 -20 MHz synthesized function generator that can be phase-locked to an external reference clock. Such as Hewlett-Packard HP3325B.

2) 100MHz - 2 GHz synthesized signal generator such as Hewlett-Packard HP8642B.

2) Precision DC voltmeter such as Fluke 8840A.

3) 2 equal (less than ±1/2")length BNC cables.

4) Epson compatible printer with PC compatible cable (DB25 connector to Centronics connector).

5) 100MHZ or faster Oscilloscope.

6) 10MHz frequency reference such as a Cesium clock.

FUNCTIONAL TESTS

These tests verify that the SR620's circuitry is functional.

Front Panel Test

This test verifys the functionality of the front panel digits, LED's, and buttons.

1) Turn on the SR620 while holding down the "DISP" button. A single segment of the leftmost digit should light.

2) Use the MODE up arrow key to light each segment (7 of them) and the decimal point of the leftmost two digits. Only a single segment should be on at a time. The MODE down arrow key will step backward through the pattern.

3) Push the up arrow key again and all of the segments of all 16 digits should light.

4) Press the up arrow key repeatedly to light each front panel indicator LED in turn, top to bottom, left to right. At any time only a single LED should be on.

5) After all of the LED have been lit further pressing of the front panel keys will display the key code associated with each key. Each key should have a different keycode.

Internal Self-Tests

The internal self tests test the functionality of the system RAM, the CPU, the video RAM, the two internal counter channels, and the time interval calibration.

1) Turn on the SR620. The model number, the ROM firmware version number, and the serial number should be displayed for about 3 seconds. Then the message SELF TEST PASS should appear. If a TEST ERROR message appears see the TROUBLESHOOTING section for a description of the errors. Test errors 33 and 34 indicate loss of calibration and may be fixed by running the Autocal procedure (see CONFIGURATION MENU section).

Trigger Input Tests

These tests test the EXT, A, and B trigger inputs and the REF output.

1) Set the SR620 mode to FREQ, source to A/B, arming to EXT, Automeasure off (hold down RESET button until AUTO LED goes off), and display to TRIG to display the trigger levels on the front panel.

2) Set the REF output to TTL and display the output on a scope terminated into 1 Mohm. The

scope should display a 1kHz square wave with 50% duty cycle. The signal should go from 0V to 4V.

3) Set the scope to 50 ohms. The REF amplitude should now be 2V.

4) Set the REF output to ECL. The signal should go from -1.8V to -0.8V with a 50 ohm termination.

EXT input

1) Set the REF output to TTL and connect it to the EXT input.

2) Adjust the EXT trigger knob and verify the triggering starts at about 0V and stops at about 4V.

3) Set the EXT input to 50 ohms and verify that triggering now occurs between about 0 and 2V.

4) Set the REF output to ECL and verify that triggering occurs between about -1.8 and -0.8V.

A input

1) Set the REF output to TTL and connect it to the A input.

2) Adjust the A trigger knob and verify the triggering starts at about 0V and stops at about 4V.

3) Set the A input to 50 ohms and verify that triggering now occurs between about 0 and 2V.

4) Set the REF output to ECL and verify that triggering occurs between about -1.8 and -0.8V.

5) Set the A input to AC and verify that triggering occurs between about -0.5 to +0.5 V.

B input

1) Set the REF output to TTL and connect it to the B input.

2) Adjust the B trigger knob and verify the triggering starts at about 0V and stops at about 4V.

3) Set the B input to 50 ohms and verify that triggering now occurs between about 0 and 2V.

4) Set the REF output to ECL and verify that triggering occurs between about -1.8 and -0.8V.

5) Set the B input to AC and verify that triggering occurs between about -0.5 to +0.5 V.

Counter Channel Tests

1) Set the SR620 to TIME mode, A source, +TIME arming, sample size to to 500, Automeasure on (press the START button until the AUTO LED comes on) and display the mean. Tee the 10MHz rear panel output to the A and B inputs using equal length cables from the tee to the inputs. Set the A and B inputs to 50 ohms and the trigger levels to 0.0V.

2) Set the A and B slopes to +. The display should read less than 1ns.

3) Set the display to jitter. The reading should be less than 50ps.

4) Set the mode to frequency, the arming to 0.1s gate, the source to A, sample size to 1. The display should read 10 MHz ±35mHz. (9999999.965 to 10000000.035 Hz)

5) Set the gate size to 1s. The display should read 10MHz ±3.5mHz.

6) Set the A input to UHF. The reading should be 10MHZ ±3.5mHz.

7) Set the source to B, and the B input to UHF. The reading should be 10MHz ±3.5mHz.

Rear Panel Tests

1) Attach the x and y scope outputs to an oscilloscope in x-y mode. Set the scope input channel to 1 V/div. Make sure that the displayed picture is free of major distortion or anomalies. Minor distortion can be caused by poorly compensated scope inputs.

2) Attach the printer to the printer port. Press the print button. The printed graph should be the same as the displayed graph.

THIS COMPLETES THE FUNCTIONAL TESTS

PERFORMANCE TESTS

These tests measure the performance of the SR620 in comparison to its specifications.

Timebase Frequency

This test checks the frequency of the SR620's 10MHz clock. The clock should be recalibrated whenever the frequency deviates significantly from 10MHz.

1) Allow the SR620 to warm up for at least 1/2 hour.

2) Set the SR620 mode to frequency, source to A, arming to 1s gate, sample size to 1, A trigger level to 0.00V, A termination to 50 Ohms.

3) Attach the frequency standard to the A input and measure its frequency. Record the result.

Accuracy

This test checks that the SR620 will produce the correct result given a known input. This test **does not** check the accuracy of the 10 MHz time base.

specification: 10 MHz ± .0035 Hz

1) Set the SR620 to Frequency Mode,A source, 1s gate, 1 sample.

2) Attach the rear panel 10MHz output to A, terminate in 50 Ohms.

3) Verify that the reading is consistent with the above specification. Record the reading.

Time Interval

This test tests the accuracy of time interval measurements. The resolution is also checked.

specification: < ±1ns accuracy
< 50ps rms jitter

1) Set the pulse generator to square wave, 4V amplitude, frequency to 10 kHz.

2) Tee the output of the pulse generator to the A and B inputs of the SR620 using equal length cables from the tee to the inputs.

3) Set the SR620 to time mode, source A, +TIME arming, 1000 samples. Terminate the A and B inputs in 50 ohms and set the trigger levels to 0.00V. Set both A and B slopes to +.

4) Display the mean and verify that the reading is less than ±1ns. Record the reading.

5) Display the jitter and verify that the reading is less than 50ps rms. Record the reading.

Trigger Sensitivity

These tests confirm that the A and B inputs and UHF prescalers have normal sensitivity.

1) Attach the function generator's reference clock input to the SR620's 10MHz output. Set the function to square wave and the amplitude to 110mV pk-pk with no offset.

2) Connect the function generator to the SR620's A input. Terminate the input into 50 ohms, set the trigger slope to +, and set the trigger level to 0.02 Volts (this centers the hysteresis about 0.00V).

3) Set the SR620's mode to Frequency, 1s gate, 1 sample, display to mean.

4)Set the source to A, the A trigger level to 0.02V, and measure the frequency at the following frequencies: 0.1 Hz, 10Hz, 1kHz, 100kHz,1MHz, and 10MHz. note: the 0.1 Hz measurement will take at least 40s to stabilize. The frequencies should read:

setting	Frequency Reading
0.1 Hz	0.1Hz ±20 µHz
10 Hz	10 Hz ±1 mHz
1 kHz	1 kHz ±1 mHz
100 kHz	100 kHz ±0.01Hz
1 MHz	1 MHz ± 0.1 Hz
10 MHz	10 MHz ± 1.0 Hz

Record the results.

5) Set the source to B, the B trigger threshold to 0.02V, terminate the B input into 50 Ohms, set the trigger slope to +, connect the function generator to the SR620's B input, and measure the same group of frequencies. Record the results.

6) Attach the rf generator's reference input to the SR620's 10MHz output.

7) Attach the generator's rf output to the SR620's A input. Terminate the A input into 50 ohms. Set the generator to 100 MHz and the output level to

-2dBm. Measure the frequency. Set the output level to +1dBm and the frequency to 300MHz. Measure the frequency. The frequencies should read:

setting	Frequency Reading
100MHz	100MHz ± 10 Hz
300MHz	300MHz ± 30 Hz

Record the results.

8) Set the SR620's A input to UHF. Set the A trigger level to 0.00V.Set the generator to 300MHz with a -22dBm output level. Measure the frequency. Set the generator to 1.3GHz at an output level of +5dBm. Measure the frequency. The frequencies should read:

setting	Frequency Reading
300MHz	300MHz ± 30 Hz
1.3GHz	1.3 GHz ± 130Hz

Record the results.

9) Repeat steps 7 and 8 for channel B. Record the results.

Trigger Level Accuracy

These tests confirm the accuracy of the SR620's trigger level calibration.

specification: 15mV + 0.5% of setting

1) Attach the SR620 rear panel D/A #0 output to the channel A input. Also tee this signal to the voltmeter (note: noise from the voltmeter can produce false triggering of the SR620. A 1-10uF capacitor across the inputs of the voltmeter solves this problem.).

2) Set the SR620 to time mode. Set the A input to1 Mohm, + slope, and the A trigger threshold to 0.00V.

3) Set the D/A output to -1.0V and slowly increase the voltage until the A TRIG LED flashes. Record this voltmeter reading. The voltage should be 0.00V ±15mV.

4) Set the A trigger level to 4V. Slowly increase the D/A #0 voltage from 0 V until the A TRIG LED flashes. Record this voltage. The voltage should be 4.0V ±30mV.

5) Set the A trigger level to AUTO and the D/A #0 to 1V. Read the trigger level. Record this result. The value should be 1.0V ±50mV.

6) Repeat steps 2,3, 4, and 5 for channel B and record the results.

D/A Output Accuracy

These tests verify the accuracy of the rear panel D/A outputs.

specification: 0.3% full scale (±30mV)

1) Connect the voltmeter to the D/A 0 output.

2) In the Scn submenu of the SR620's configuration menus set the two D/A outputs to D/A mode (not chart).

3) Set D/A 0 to -10.00V. Measure the output voltage and record the result. Verify that the reading is -10.00V ±30mV.

4)) Set D/A 0 to 0.00V. Measure the output voltage and record the result. Verify that the reading is 0.00V ±30mV.

5) Set D/A 0 to +10.00V. Measure the output voltage and record the result. Verify that the reading is +10.00V ±30mV.

6) Repeat steps 3, 4, and 5 for D/A output 1. Record the results.

DVM Input Accuracy

These tests verify the accuracy of the DVM inputs.

specification: 0.3% full scale

1) Attach the SR620 D/A #0 output to DVM input 0. Attach the voltmeter so that it monitors the power supply voltage.

2) Set the SR620 display to DVM.

3) Set D/A output #0 to 0.00 V. Compare the SR620 reading to that of the voltmeter. The difference should be < 6mV. Record the difference.

4) Set D/A output #0 to 1.80 V. Compare the SR620 reading to that of the voltmeter. The difference should be < 6mV. Record the difference.

5) Set D/A output #0 to 10.00 V. Compare the

SR620 reading to that of the voltmeter. The difference should be < 60mV. Record the difference.

6) Repeat steps 1-5 for DVM input 1. Record the results.

THIS COMPLETES THE PERFORMANCE TESTS

Performance Tests

SR620 PERFORMANCE TEST RECORD

Serial Number _____ Oscillator: _____
Tested By:_____ Date:_____ Temperature:_____

Comments:

	Pass	Fail
Functional Tests		
Display Test	____	____
Self Test	____	____
Ext Input	____	____
A Input	____	____
B Input	____	____
Counter Tests	____	____
Rear Panel Tests	____	____

	Minimum	Actual	Maximum
Performance Tests			
Timebase Frequency		_____	
Accuracy	9999999.9965 Hz	_____	10000000.0035 Hz
Time Interval			
Accuracy	-1 ns	_____	+1 ns
Jitter	0	_____	50 ps
Trigger Inputs			
A Comparators			
0.1Hz	99.980 mHz	_____	100.020 mHz
10Hz	9.999 Hz	_____	10.001 Hz
1 kHz	999.999 Hz	_____	1000.001 Hz
100 kHz	99.99999 kHz	_____	100.00001 kHz
1 MHz	999.9999 kHz	_____	1.0000001 MHz
10 MHz	9.999999 MHz	_____	10.000001 MHz
100 MHz	99.99999 MHz	_____	100.00001 MHz
300 MHz	299.99997 MHz	_____	300.00003 MHz
A UHF			
300 MHz	299.99997 MHz	_____	300.00003 MHz
1.3 GHz	1.29999987 GHz	_____	1.30000013 GHz

	Minimum	Actual	Maximum
B Comparators			
0.1Hz	99.980 mHz	_____	100.020 mHz
10Hz	9.999 Hz	_____	10.001 Hz
1 kHz	999.999 Hz	_____	1000.001 Hz
100 kHz	99.99999 kHz	_____	100.00001 kHz
1 MHz	999.9999 kHz	_____	1.0000001 MHz
10 MHz	9.999999 MHz	_____	10.000001 MHz
100 MHz	99.99999 MHz	_____	100.00001 MHz
300 MHz	299.99997 MHz	_____	300.00003 MHz
B UHF			
300 MHz	299.99997 MHz	_____	300.00003 MHz
1.3 GHz	1.29999987 GHz	_____	1.30000013 GHz
Trigger Accuracy			
A 0V	-0.015 V	_____	+0.015 V
A 4V	3.965 V	_____	4.035V
B 0V	-0.015 V	_____	+0.015 V
B 4V	3.965 V	_____	4.035V
D/A Accuracy			
D/A #0 -10.0V	-9.97 V	_____	-10.03 V
D/A #0 0.0 V	-0.03 V	_____	0.03 V
D/A #0 10.0 V	9.97 V	_____	10.03 V
D/A #1 -10.0V	-9.97 V	_____	-10.03 V
D/A #1 0.0 V	-0.03 V	_____	0.03 V
D/A #1 10.0 V	9.97 V	_____	10.035 V
DVM Accuracy			
DVM #0 0.0V	Δ = -0.006V	_____	Δ = 0.006V
DVM #0 1.8 V	Δ = -0.006V	_____	Δ = 0.006V
DVM #0 10.0 V	Δ = -0.06V	_____	Δ = 0.06V
DVM #1 0.0V	Δ = -0.006V	_____	Δ = 0.006V
DVM #1 1.8 V	Δ = -0.006V	_____	Δ = 0.006V
DVM #1 10.0 V	Δ = -0.06V	_____	Δ = 0.06V

CALIBRATION

The SR620 is calibrated by adjusting calibration constants which are stored in the unit's battery-backed up RAM. The calibration values which were determined when the unit was manufactured are stored in the unit's ROM, and may be recalled at any time.

The SR620 is mostly self-calibrating. The AutoCal procedure may be run to adjust most of the calibration constants to their correct value. An important exception to this is the adjustment of the 10 MHz timebase. (See calibration procedure for adjusting timebase frequency.) To run the AutoCal procedure, select the "Autocal" line in the CAL submenu of the CONFIG menu and push the "START" button. The procedure will finish (in about two minutes) with the message "Cal done". (See the troubleshooting section of the manual if a error occurs.) Autocal should be run every 1000 operating hours, or if the environmental operating conditions change significantly. It may also be run before critical measurements to insure optimum instrument performance.

CALBYTES

The calbytes adjust for unit-to-unit variations which are very stable. Most of the calibration is automatic; there are only a few manual calibration procedures. The calbytes may be viewed (and adjusted) by putting the "cal enable" jumper (inside the SR620 at the front center of the circuit board) into the "enable" position and then looking at the "Caldat" line in the Cal submenu. The function of the calbytes are given in the table here:

Calbyte	Function
0	Start TAC gain adjust
1	Start TAC zero offset
2	Stop TAC gain adjust
3	Stop TAC zero offset
4	10MHz oscillator adjustment
5,6,7	Ext,A,B comparator gain adjustment
8,9,10	Ext,A,B positive slope zero offset adjust
11,12,13	Ext,A,B negative slope zero offset adjust
14,15	A,B autolevel offset adjust
16	D/A #0 zero offset adjust
17	D/A #1 zero offset adjust
18	D/A #0 gain adjust
19	D/A #1 gain adjust
20	DVM input #0 20V range zero offset
21	DVM input #1 20V range zero offset
22	DVM #0 zero offset for 2V range
23	DVM #1 zero offset for 2V range
24	DVM #0 20V range gain adjust
25	DVM #1 20V range gain adjust
26	DVM #0 2V range gain adjust
27	DVM #1 2V range gain adjust
28-39	Insertion delay correction (total correction = base (byte 40)+correction) for inputs and slopes A+B+,A+B-,A-B+,A-B-,REF+B+,REF+B-,REF-B+,REF-B-,B+A+,B-A+,B+A-,B-A-
40	Base insertion delay
41-45	Width insertion delay correction (total correction = base (byte 40) + correction) for inputs and slopes A+,A-,B+,B-,REF
46-49	Tr/tf insertion delay correction (total correction = base (byte 40) + correction) for inputs and slopes A+,A-,B+,B-
50	Freq/period insertion delay
51-115	Start TAC linearization bytes
116-180	Stop TAC linearization bytes

Calibration Procedure

Note: The AutoCal procedure automatically adjusts bytes 0-3,40,45,50-180. That is, it automatically adjusts the start and stop TACs, the TAC linearity, the base time interval insertion delay, the width of REF insertion delay correction, and the freq/period insertion delay.

Calibration Procedure

Note: Allow 1/2 hour warmup before calibrating the SR620.

Note: The factory value for a particular calbyte may be recalled from ROM by displaying the calbyte and pressing the "CLR REL" button. The factory value for **all** of the calbytes may be recalled by pressing the "CLR" button in the SCOPE and CHART section.

Simple Calibration

It is rare that the SR620 will need a complete recalibration. In virtually all cases this simple calibration procedure will suffice.

Procedure:

1) Run Autocal.

2) To calibrate the timebase, attach a precision 10MHz source to the A input. Measure its frequency with a 1s gate. Adjust calbyte 4 until the display reads exactly 10.0MHz. The allowable range of calbyte 4 is 0 to 4095 all other numbers are set modulo 4096. If, with the oven oscillator, the frequency cannot be set with the calbyte remaining in range, set the calbyte to midrange and adjust the coarse adjustment screw on the oscillator until the frequency is correct.

Note: Attach a x-y scope to the SR620 and look at the histogram display. The mean value can be read off of the histogram while the calbyte is viewed and adjusted on the front panel.

Complete Calibration Procedure:

Note: All or any part of this procedure may be done .

Necessary Equipment:

1) 100MHz or faster oscilloscope.

2) 10 - 20MHz pulse generator with 5ns or less transition times such as Hewlett-Packard HP8012.

3) Precision DC voltmeter such as Fluke 8840A.

4) 0 - 20 V stable dc power supply.

5) 10MHz frequency standard with better than 5 x 10^{-10} /day aging, such as a Cesium clock.

6) 180 degree rf power splitter with less than a few hundred picoseconds phase shift between the non-inverting and inverting outputs (such as Mini-Circuits ZSCJ-2-1).

7) 2 equal (less than ±1/2")length BNC cables.

8) BNC cable of known time delay. Can be measured with SR620.

Trigger Input Calibration

Note: This description refers to channel A. Channels B and EXT have the same procedure. Wherever a particular value is noted the values for B and EXT will be noted in parentheses (B,EXT).

Input Compensation.

1) Connect the REF output to the A input with a coax cable. Select TTL level for the REF OUT level. Attach a compensated scope probe to R413 (R443,R473)

2) Adjust C402 (C422,C442) for best pulse shape on the 10 us/div scope display.

Input Threshold Offset Calibration

1) With the input open, set the MODE to TIME and the arming EXT. Turn off automeasure by pressing the RESET key in the SAMPLE SIZE section. Select TRIG for the DISPLAY and set the TRIG threshold for 0 V.

2) Set the slope to + and calbyte 9 (10,8) to 2200.

3) Slowly reduce the value of calbyte 9 (10,8) until the trigger light flashes. This is the correct value.

4) Set the slope to - and calbyte 12 (13,11) to 1800.

5) Slowly increase the value of calbyte 12 (13,11) until the trigger light flashes. This is the correct value.

Input Threshold Gain Calibration

1) Set the slope to + and the threshold to 4.5V. Set calbyte 6 (7,5) to 1. Attach a precision dc source to input A. Slowly increase the dc voltage from 0 until the trigger light flashes.

2) The gain factor is dc voltage/4.5.

3) Calculate the value of calbyte 6 (7,5) as follows:
a) If the gain is less than 1 multiply the gain factor by 65536 and round the answer even.
b) If the gain factor is greater than or equal to 1 multiply the gain factor by 65536 and round the answer odd.

4) Enter the new calbyte value.

Autolevel Offset Calibration (For A and B only)

1) With the input open, turn the threshold knob to the autolevel position and read the trigger level.
2) Divide the trigger level by 0.00488
3) Add this value to the calbyte.

Clock Oscillator Calibration

Note: Allow at least 1 hour warmup before adjusting the clock.

1) Attach a scope probe to TP1 (R305) in the right rear of the circuit board. Set the scope to 50mV/div and 20ns/div.

2) Adjust L303,L304,L306,L307 for maximum amplitude of the 90MHz clock signal.

3) Run Autocal.

4) Attach a precision 10MHz source to the A input and measure its frequency with a 1s gate. Adjust calbyte 4 until the display reads exactly 10.0MHz. The allowable range of calbyte 4 is 0 to 4095 all other numbers are set modulo 4096. If the frequency of the oven oscillator cannot be set with a calbyte in this range, set the calbyte to midrange (2048) and adjust the coarse adjustment screw on the oscillator until the frequency is correct.

Insertion Delay Calibration

Start this procedure by running AutoCal on a well warmed-up instrument.

Note: If the calbytes calculated below are positive set the calbyte to that value. If they are negative set them to 65536 - abs(value) . Use the scope histogram display to see measurement values when adjusting the Calbytes.

Time Mode:

1) Set the mode to time, arming to +time,source to A, sample size to 1000, and the triggers to the midpoint of the input signals.

2) Tee the output of the pulse generator to the A and B inputs with equal length cables. Terminate the inputs with 50 Ohms.

3) Set the A and B slopes to + and measure the time interval. Adjust calbyte 28 until the answer reads 0.

4) Set the A and B slopes to - and measure the time interval. Adjust calbyte 31 until the answer reads 0.

5) Attach the non-inverting output of the power splitter to A and the inverting output to B.

6) Set the A slope to + and the B slope to - and measure the time interval. Adjust calbyte 29 until the answer reads 0.

7) Set the A slope to - and the B slope to + and measure the time interval. Adjust calbyte 30 until the answer reads 0.

8) Set the Source to B.

9) Set the A and B slopes to + and measure the time interval. Adjust calbyte 36 until the answer reads 0.

10) Set the A and B slopes to - and measure the time interval. Adjust calbyte 39 until the answer reads 0.

11) Attach the non-inverting output of the power splitter to A and the inverting output to B.

12) Set the A slope to + and the B slope to - and measure the time interval. Adjust calbyte 37 until the answer reads 0.
13) Set the A slope to - and the B slope to + and measure the time interval. Adjust calbyte 38 until the answer reads 0.

14) Set the source to REF and attach the known length cable from REF to B.

15) Set the A and B slopes to + and measure the time interval. Adjust calbyte 34 until the known value of the cable length is shown.

16) Set the A and B slopes to - and measure the time interval. Adjust calbyte 37 until the known value of the cable length is shown.

17) Set the A slope to + and the B slope to - and measure the time interval. Adjust calbyte 35 until the known length + 500us is shown.

18) Set the A slope to - and the B slope to + and measure the time interval. Adjust calbyte 36 until the known length + 500us is shown.

Rise/Fall Time Mode:

1) Set the mode to rise/fall time , arming to + time. Set both A and B trigger thresholds to the same value.

2) Set the source to A and attach the pulse generator to A.

3) Set the slopes to + and measure the rise time. Adjust calbyte 46 until the answer reads 0.

4) Set the slopes to - and measure the fall time. adjust calbyte 47 until the answer reads 0.

5) Set the source to B and attach the pulse generator to B.

6) Set the slopes to + and measure the rise time. Adjust calbyte 48 until the answer reads 0.

7) Set the slopes to - and measure the fall time. Adjust calbyte 49 until the answer reads 0.

Width Mode:

1) Set the mode to width, arming to +time. Set both A and B thresholds to the midpoint of the input signal.

2) Set the source to A .

3) Attach the non-inverting power splitter output to A. Set the A slope to + and measure the width. Write this down as W1.

4) Set the A slope to - and measure the width. Write this down as W2.

5) Attach the inverting power splitter output to B. Set the A slope to + and measure the width. Write this down as W3.

6) Set the A slope to - and measure the width. Write this down as W4.

7) Measure the period of the A input using a 1s gate. Write this down as T.

8) Calculate the CHANGE to calbytes 41 and 42 as follows:

calbyte 41 change = (W1 + W3 -T)/ (2*2.7126736111E-12)

calbyte 42 change= (W2 + W4 - T)/ (2*2.7126736111E-12)

9) Repeat steps 1-8 with channel B to get the changes in calbytes 43 and 44.

Frequency,Period,Phase,and Count mode:

1) These modes need no calibration.

D/A Output Calibration

Offset Calibration:

1) Attach a precision (better than 0.1% error) dc voltmeter to D/A #0. Select the Scn submenu of the configuration menus. Go to the d/a mode line and set D/A #0 and D/A #0 to D/A. Set D/A #0 to 0 V.

2) Adjust calbyte 16 until the meter reads within 5mV of zero.

3) Attach the voltmeter to D/A # 1. Set D/A #1 to 0 V.

4) Adjust calbyte 17 until the meter reads within 5 mV of 0.

D/A Output Gain Calibration:

1) Attach the voltmeter to D/A #0. Set D/A #0 to 10V. Set calbyte 18 to 1.

2) Measure the output voltage. Gain factor = 10.0/ V.

3) Calculate calbyte 18 as follows:

a) If the gain is less than 1, multiply the gain factor by 65536 and round even.
b) If the gain is greater than or equal to 1, multiply the gain factor by 65536 and round odd.

4) Repeat 1-3 with output 1 to get calbyte 19.

DVM Input Calibration

1) Attach a stable dc source to DVM input 0 and to the voltmeter.

2) Set the DVM 0 input range to 20V.

3) Set the dc source to 0.

4) Adjust calbyte 20 until the DVM 0 reading and the voltmeter reading agree.

5) Set the dc source to about 18 V.

6) Adjust calbyte 24 until the DVM 0 reading and the voltmeter agree.

7) Set the DVM 0 input range to 2V and the dc source to 0.

8) Adjust calbyte 22 until the DVM 0 reading and the voltmeter agree.

9) Set the dc source for about 1.8V.

10) Adjust calbyte 26 until the DVM 0 reading and the voltmeter agree.

11) Repeat 1-10 for DVM input 1 to get values for calbytes 21,25,23, and 27.

PROCESSOR SYSTEM
(Sheet 1 of 16.)

The processor is a Z8800 (Super-8) which integrates a fast 8 bit microprocessor, UART, counter-timers, and an interrupt controller into one VLSI component.

The processor is clocked at just above 20 MHz. The crystal, X101, is specified as a series-resonant 20 MHz crystal, so it will oscillate at a few kiloHertz above 20 MHz with the parallel 30 pF load. This crystal is used only for processor timing.

The processor can address 128K of memory. There are 16 address bits and one bank select bit. The bank select bit, -DM, is low to select "data memory" and high to select "program memory". The lower 8 bits of the address bus are latched off the data bus by U102.

The firmware (and the factory calibration bytes) reside in U103, a 64Kx8 200 ns UVEPROM which occupies all of "program memory".

U104 is a 32Kx8 static RAM, whose contents are preserved on power-down by the lithium battery. The chip-select to the RAM is inhibited when the RESET is asserted by Q101. This prevents corruption of the RAM contents when the power is turned off. This static RAM is mapped into the top half of "data memory".

Port strobes are generated by U106 and U107. I/O ports are mapped into the bottom 1/4 of "data memory" while the 8Kx8 display memory is mapped into the 2/4 of the bank. Various control signals are generated by U108-110. The buffered data bus (to all of the system's I/O ports) is enabled only if access to the bottom half of "data memory" is required.

The Z8800 has a prioritizing vector interrupt controller. Hardware interrupts are assigned as follows:

Port	Name	Function
P2_0	-A/D_Int	A/D conversion complete
P2_2	-Stop_Int	Stop received
P2_3	-Gpib_Int	IEEE-488 interface
P2_4	-RTC	1 kHz real-time clock
P2_6	Ticks_6	To internal counter
P3_2	-Strt_Int	Start received
P3_4	-Dropout	Power supply dropout
P3_6	Cycles_6	To internal counter

The inputs to the internal 16 bit counters (P2_6 and P3_6) will generate an interrupt on overflow. These inputs will have a maximum frequency of about 1.5 MHz, and so may generate interrupts at up to 60 Hz.

The other bits on the Z8800's ports 2 & 3 are used as follows:

Port	Name	Function
P2_1	-Busrq	Requests assess to display RAM
P2_5	-Prnt_Stb	Printer strobe
P2_7	-Reload	Reloads all counters and timers
P3_0	RS232_In	Received serial data
P3_1	RS232_Out	Transmitted serial data
P3_3	Busy	Printer busy
P3_5	-DM	Low for Data Memory
P3_7	-Ttlstopn	Stop input enabled

GPIB INTERFACE
(Sheet 2 of 16)

The GPIB (IEEE-488) interface is provided by U122, a TMS9914A controller. U123 and U124 buffer data I/O to the GPIB connector. U122 is programmed to provide an Gpib_Int to the Z8800 when data is sent to the unit by the user's GPIB controller.

PRINTER INTERFACE
(Sheet 2 of 16)

The instrument's firmware allows scope displays to be printed to Epson compatible printers. Output

data is buffered by U128, an LS octal transceiver. Output control bits are buffered by the open collector driver U127, and input control bits are discriminated by 1/4 and 2/4 of U125.

The printer port may be used as a general purpose digital I/O port. Normally, the bit Print/-Init is used to initialize the printer when brought low, and configure the octal buffer for output when set high. However, with this bit set low, the Z8800 can read data which is present at the printer port. GPIB & RS232 commands support these functions.

RS-232 INTERFACE
(Sheet 2 of 16)

The Z8800 UART output is buffered by 1/4 of U126 to send data from the instrument to a host computer. The RS-232 received data is buffered by 3/4 of U125 and sent to the Z8800 UART input. The Z8800 can set the bit -RS232CTS low to tell the host computer that is okay to send data. The RS232 bits DSR and CD are always high. The signal from the host computer, DTR (Data Terminal Ready), may be used to stop RS232 data output if DTR goes low.

The SR620 is a DCE and may be connected to PC's using a standard serial cable (not a "null modem" cable).

SCOPE DISPLAY
(Sheet 3 of 16)

Rear panel outputs provide voltages to display histograms and graphs on an XY oscilloscope. The xy coordinates are stored in a list in the 8Kx8 static RAM, U117. This RAM may be written to or read from by the Z8800. Access to the RAM is had by asserting the -Busrq bit, at which time the Z80H (U116) releases the data, address, and control lines to the RAM, and sets -Busak low, allowing the Z8800's address, data, and control line to access the RAM via U114-116.

The Z80, which is clocked at 8 MHz by the crystal oscillator X102, is executing a short program (which is also stored in the RAM) which writes xy pairs to the two 8 bit D/A's. The program can refresh 3000 points 60 times a second. This hardware configuration relies on the fortunate fact that the Z80 instruction, Out(C),A , places the contents of the C register on the lower eight bits of the address bus, and the contents of the B register on the top eight bits of the address bus. This allows the Z80 to write 16 bits of data simultaneously to the two D/A converters.

The Z80 executes a halt instruction after refreshing the XY display. The halt is ended by a Line_Cross interrupt which starts the next refresh cycle. A wavering display is avoided by synchronizing the refresh to the line frequency.

The quad op-amp, U121, provides -10.24 and +5.0 Vdc references to the two DAC's, and converts their current outputs to voltages. Whenever the Z80 is halted or has relinquished its bus to the Z8800, the beam is pulled off the screen by current injected via D127.

COUNTER INPUT PORTS
(Sheet 4 of 16)

U201 through U203 are used to read data into the processor. Read instructions which reference the "data memory" will generate a port strobe to place data on the processor's data bus.

The seven LSB's from the Tick counter are read by U201. This counter is called the Tick counter because it usually counts the clock cycles of the 90 MHz timebase. It may also be used to count events when in the COUNT Mode.

The seven LSB's from the CYCLE counter are read by U202. This counter is called the CYCLE counter because it usually counts the number of cycles of an input when the unit is in the FREQUENCY, PERIOD or PHASE Modes.

Key presses may be detected as part of the LED display refresh. A key press will connect a strobe line to one of the four input bits, Kbrd_(0-3), which may be read at the input port U203. If there are no key presses, all of the Kbrd lines will be low.

The of input bits to U203 are:

Print_Err	Detects printer error
Neg_Time	Indicates a Stop before Start
-DTR	Low if RS232 device is ready
Cal_En	Jumper high to enable calibration

DISPLAY CONTROL OUTPUT PORTS
(Sheet 4 of 16)

U204 though U208 are octal latches (74HCT374) which latch the data bus contents on the rising

edge of the port strobe. Latched bits perform a variety of control functions within the instrument and are used to control the front panel LED displays and lamps, as well as provide strobes to read key press data.

U204 selects two digits and ten LED's for refresh. Only one of the eight bits is strobed low at a time, saturating one of the transistors in U210 or U211. Should the port strobe to U204 become inactive, the one-shot (2/2 U131) will disable the output drivers so that no LEDs will be damaged. U206 and U207's outputs are set low to turn on particular segments in the even and odd digits. A high bit from U208 will saturate a transistor in U209, lighting the corresponding lamp on the front panel.

The front panel displays and keyboard are interface to the main PCB via a 40-pin cable, J201. Each digit is refreshed for 2 mS. Because there are large current transients associated with the multiplexed displays, a separate +5 supply and ground return are provided for the LED's.

FRONT-END STATUS BITS
(Sheet 5 of 16)

U233 allows the processor to read various status bits from the front-end inputs. These status bits are defined as follows:

Bit	Name	Function
0	-Bad_Clk	Cold oven or bad Ext timebase
1	-Ovld_A	Overload to A's 50 Ohm terminator
2	-Ovld_B	Overload to B's 50 Ohm terminator
3	-Ovld_Ext	Overload to Ext 50 Ohm terminator
4	-Armed	Ready to make a measurement
5	Cmp_3ttl	Flag for Ext Trig LED
6	Trig_2	Flag for B's Trig LED
7	Trig_1	Flag for A's Trig LED

The last four bits in the above table are latched by U231 and U232. Three of the bits are converted from ECL to TTL levels by U230. All of the flags may be set with very short pulses (3 ns) and the flags are cleared after reading when Flagclr is strobed by the processor.

FRONT-END CONTROL BITS
(Sheet 5 of 16)

U234, and the associated emitter followers Q210-212 and U239, are used to control front-end relays. These relays select signal sources for the comparators, select ac or dc coupling, and control the 50 Ohm terminators. The definitions of these control bits is given in the table here:

Bit	Name	Function
0	-A_50	Low for 50 Ohm on A
1	-B_50	Low for 50 Ohm on B
2	-Ext_50	Low for 50 Ohm on Ext
3	-A_dc	Low for dc couple on A
4	-B_dc	Low for dc couple on B
5	CMP1_A/-B	Selects A or B for Comp1
6	CMP2_B/-A	Selects B or A for Comp2
7	CMP3_E/-C	Selects Ext or Int_Cal for Comp3

ADC, DAC, and MISC CONTROL BITS
(Sheet 5 of 16)

U235 controls the analog-to-digital converter (ADC) multiplexer, and digital volt meter (DVM) source and gain. (See sheet 12 of 16.) The table below defines each bit:

Bit	Name	Function
0	Adc_Mpx0	LSB of ADC multiplexer
1	Adc_Mpx1	Middle bit of ADC multiplexer
2	Adc_Mpx2	MSB of ADC multiplexer
3	-Adc_S/H	Low to sample DVM input
4	-Adc_Gain	Low for 2 VFS, high for 20 VFS
5	Adc1	High to select DVM1
6	-Adc1	Low to select DVM1
7	Int_Gaten	High for internal gate enable

There are eight digitally controlled analog voltages used in the instrument. These voltages are supplied by one 12 bit digital-to-analog converter (DAC) which refreshes eight sample-and-hold amplifiers. (See sheet 12 of 16.) U236 controls the DAC multiplexer and provides four other miscellaneous bits. The definitions for these bits is given in the table below:

Bit	Name	Function
0	Dac_Mpx0	DAC multiplexer LSB
1	Dac_Mpx1	DAC multiplexer middle bit
2	Dac_Mpx2	DAC multiplexer MSB
3	Dac_Inh	High to inhibit multiplexer
4	Sel_Cmp3	High to start delay on EXT rise
5	-Int_Clk	Low to use internal timebase
6	Ttl/-Ecl	High for TTL REF output
7	Sel_-Cmp3	High to start delay on EXT fall

There are 24 emitter coupled logic (ECL) level status bits available from three HC shift registers, U237, U238 and U250. The outputs from these ICs swing between -0.7 vdc and -5.2 vdc. Data from the processor's MSB is shifted serially into these registers by "Eclshf", and transferred to their outputs by the port strobe "Rck". The data, clock, and load bits are level shifted by the resistor networks N213 and N214. The -0.7 Vdc supply for the shift registers comes from a transistor in U239.

These ECL level bits allow the processor to control the mode of the ECL circuits which do the fast measurements. U237 and the LSB of U238 control the Frequency, Start and Stop ECL multiplexers (see sheet 9 of 16). These multiplexers select the signal sources to be measured.

U250 is used to enable the portions of the front-end which are needed to do a particular measurement. For example, if the frequency of a slow signal on the A input is to be measured, only comparator #1 will be enabled (Cmp1_En is high); all other comparators and prescalers will be turned off as they are noise sources for this measurement. The bits Trig1_Pol and Trig2_Pol are set so that the latches in U232 are set by the selected input signal polarity. (This ensures that the TRIG LED's will blink on the correct edge of the input signal. The edge which is used for measurement is selected by the ECL multiplexers on sheet 9 of 16.)

The functions of the status bits provided by U238 are detailed in the table below:

Bit	Name	Function
B	Cnt/-f_ti	High for COUNT mode
C	-Int_Arm	Low for internal arming
D	-P_Time	Low for positive time arming
E	-P/M_Time	Low for +/- time arming
F	Par/Hoff	Parity and hold off control

More detail regarding the operation of these control lines is provided in the sections which describe the ECL arming and counting circuitry.

1 kHz REFERENCE OUTPUT
(Sheet 6 of 16)

A 1.000 KHz calibration signal is generated by dividing the 10 MHz clock by 2 in U241A, and dividing the 5MHz by 5000 in 1/3 of U222, an 8254 counter/timer. The 1 kHz output from the 8254 is also used as a real-time interrupt to the Z8800 to time certain housekeeping functions, such as refreshing the front panel LED's. The output of the 8254 is a square wave which is re-sync'ed to the 5 MHz clock by U245A, a D-type flip-flop. The output of the flip-flop is translated to ECL by U550A and re-sync'ed to the 10 MHz clock by U311A, an ECL D-type flip-flop. The careful resynchronization is required to maintain very low jitter on the calibration signal.

The driver for the reference output may be programmed for either ECL or TTL output levels by the bit TTL/-ECL. The driver has a 50 Ohm output impedance which supplies 4V to high impedance loads, 2V to 50 Ohm loads, and ECL levels (-0.8 to -1.8V) to 50 Ohm loads to ground. The rise and fall times for this output are about 2 ns.

An internal calibration signal, "Int_Cal", is also driven by the resynchronized 1 kHz ECL signal. This calibration signal is used to linearize and set the gain of the time-to-amplitude converters. The calibration signal provides a linear ramp of about 30 ns duration which is accurately phased to the internal 10 MHz timebase. The linear ramp is generated by discharging C222 with a constant current source. The constant current source is turned on by the 1 kHz reference signal. C222 is passively recharged to +10 vdc by R226 and R239. The FET source follower, Q228, provides a low impedance output.

DELAY AND GATE GENERATOR
(Sheet 6 of 16)

An internal gate generator is used to provide .01, .1 and 1 second gates for FREQuency, PERIOD, PHASE and COUNT mode measurements. The gate generator may also be set for gates from 1 us to 1 s via the front panel configuration menu or computer interfaces.

For non-delayed gates (including the front panel selectable gates of .01, .1 and 1 s) the control line

"-Clk_On" is set low which presets both flip-flops in U244 and so releases the clear to U241B. This allows U241B to run as a divide-by-two which provides 5 MHz to the clock input of 2/3 of U222, an 8254 counter/timer. This section of the 8254 is programmed to divide by 100, clocking the 3/3 of the 8254 at 50 kHz. (For gates shorter than 100 us, the 2/3 of the 8254 will be programmed to divide by 5.) The 3/3 of the 8254 is programmed as a software triggered one-shot which sets the width of the internal gate. The output of the 3/3 of the 8254 is resynchronized to the 50 kHz clock by U245B, which provides the actual "Gate_Ctrl" output.

This internally generated gate may be triggered by the front panel EXT input. A delay from the EXT trigger to the opening of the gate may be set or scanned from the front panel configuration menu or via one of the computer interfaces.

The dual flip-flop, U244, is used to start the delay from EXT input. To understand the circuit configuration for U244, notice that if either flip-flop is clocked high then the Q output of U244A will be set high, releasing the clear to the divide-by-two (U241B). Cmp3 is the comparator output for the front panel EXT input. The control signals Sel_Cmp3 and Sel_-Cmp3 are used to select the rising or falling edge of the EXT input to start the delay. U244A will be clocked high by -Cmp_3 going low if Sel_Cmp3 is set high, and U244B will be clocked high by -Cmp_3 going high if Sel_-Cmp3 is set high.

For delayed gates, the programming of the 8254's is quite different. In this case, the period of the output of the 2/3 of the 8254 is set to the gate width, and the 3/3 of the 8254 is programmed to go low for one clock cycle after counting down the delay. Of course, the programmed delay must be some integer number of gate widths. The firmware supports gate widths (and delay resolution) from 1 us to 10 ms in a 1-2-5 sequence.

TIMEBASE
(Sheet 7 of 16)

The standard timebase is U302, a 10.00000 MHz, 1 ppm, TCXO with aging characteristics of about 1 ppm/yr. U302 is powered by U301 which re-regulates +15 VDC to +12 VDC. U302 provides a 10 MHz sine output.

The optional timebase is U303, an ovenized 10 MHz crystal oscillator with 5x10-10/day aging and 2x10-9 stability over 0 to 50 C. This oscillator also provides a sine wave output which is selected by the jumper, SW301.

The selected timebase is ac coupled into, and buffered by, the emitter follower, Q306, which is coupled to the rear panel output via the 10 MHz tank, C324 and L305. This output provides a clean 10 MHz, 1 Vrms sinewave, into a 50 Ohm load. The emitter follower Q307 buffers the 10 MHz sine wave into U304, an ECL differential line receiver configured as a Schmitt trigger.

The harmonic generator, U314B, creates a train of pulses which are 5 ns wide with a pulse repetition rate of 10 MHz. This pulse train has a frequency spectrum which has equal amplitude components at 10,20,30,..to about 100 MHz. The matching network, L307 and C328, resonates at 90 MHz to selectively couple the 90 MHz component into the emitter of the cascode amplifier Q309. The tuned collector load of Q309 (L306 and C326) provides the input to the four pole crystal filter.

The crystal filter provides about 80 dB of selectivity for the 90 MHz signal, which is discriminated by U305, a fast ECL comparator. The output of this comparator is the timebase for all time interval measurements. U312 buffers the 90 MHz clock to reduce crosstalk between various portions of the instrument. The inductors in each tank circuit, L307,306,303 and L304 are tuned to maximize the amplitude of the 90 MHz signal at TP#1.

The 10 MHz square wave is converted to TTL levels by U309A to serve as the timebase for the internal gate generator.

The internal 10 MHz crystal oscillator (either U301 or optional U303) may be phase locked to an external 5 or 10 MHz reference. The external reference is ac coupled and buffered by Q308 to the Schmitt trigger U313A. U313B,C limit the output to ECL levels, and drive one input to the ECL phase comparator, U315, an MC12040.

The control line "Ext_5MHz" is high to lock to an external 5 MHz reference. When high, U314A will divide by two, providing 5 MHz to the other input of the phase comparator, U315. To lock to an external 10 MHz reference, "Ext_5MHz" is low, and U314A will behave like a one-shot, providing a 10 MHz pulse train to the phase comparator. The output of the phase comparator is filtered by the -6

dB/octave differential active filter (U316 and associated R's and C's).

The filtered output of the phase comparator is used to control the frequency of the crystal oscillator when -Int_Clk is high. Otherwise, a dc voltage, V_Freq, sets the oscillator frequency. (V_Freq may be adjusted in the CAL portion of the configuration menu.) If the filtered output goes above +5 Vdc or below -5 Vdc, then the comparator bit "-Bad_Clk" will go low and the processor will light the "Clock" LED on the front panel.

FRONT END INPUTS
(Sheet 8 of 16)

The front-end circuitry is used to discriminate the A,B and EXT inputs into ECL levels. The inputs may be ac or dc coupled (except for the EXT input which is always dc coupled), terminated into 1 M or 50 Ohms, and compared to levels from -5 to +5 Vdc with 10 mV resolution. Input overloads are detected (to protect the 50 Ohm terminators) and a UHF prescaler allows frequency measurements to 1.3 GHz.

The three inputs are nearly identical: reference designations for channel A will be used in the description that follows.

The inputs are terminated to 50 Ohms by the processor activating relay U401. Both poles of the DPDT relay are used to reduce inductance. The 50 Ohm terminator is a 1/2 watt resistor, so the average voltage should not exceed 5 Vdc. U407 detects the voltage at the input; if it exceeds - 5 Vdc, or if the RF (buffered by the emitter follower Q404 and detected by D403) exceeds +5 Vdc, then the -OVLD_A bit is asserted. This bit is polled by the processor, which opens relay if an overload is detected. The firmware will then blink the 50 Ohm LED to inform the user that the termination has been removed.

When the input is terminated into 50 Ohms, the input signal is ac coupled to the prescaler, U403. The prescaler has a 10 mV rms sensitivity and can provide a divide-by-64 output for inputs up to 1.3 GHz. The input to the prescaler is limited to the bias currents in Q404 and D402. Large positive excursions will reverse bias D402, and large negative excursions will turn off Q404. The prescaler is powered by Q405 if -Pre_A_En is low. This prevents outputs from the prescaler from interfering in measurements when it is not needed. The output from the prescaler is shifted to ECL levels by the emitter follower on its output.

The input signal is attenuated by R403 and R404, and compensated by C402. C402 is adjusted for good pulse response by viewing a step input at the emitter of Q403 on 10 us/div. The attenuated input signal is limited by D404,405 and buffered by Q401, a fast n-channel JFET, and by the emitter follower Q403. The op amp, U404 adjusts the drain current in Q401 so as to maintain dc accuracy across the Q401/Q403 pair.

The buffered outputs of A and B are normally sent to comparators U408 and U418 respectively by the relays U405 and U415. The relays are configured so as to reduce crosstalk between the A & B inputs. In the case of rise and fall-time measurements, one input signal is sent to both comparators, which are set for the low and high voltage levels for the transition being measured.

The comparator U408 is operated in a Schmitt trigger configuration with about 20 mV of hysteresis. Since the input signal has been attenuated by 2x, this represents 40 mV of hysteresis at the input. The comparator threshold is set by the output of U406A which serves as a sample and hold amplifier for C409. The comparator provides inverted and non-inverted outputs to the ECL multiplexers on sheet 9 of 16. The multiplexers chooses one or the other to trigger on rising or falling edges of the input signal.

TRIGGER MULTIPLEXERS
(Sheet 9 of 16)

Nine bits (FREQx,STARTx and STOPx) from the processor control the signal source to be used in time interval and frequency measurements. For time interval measurements, U502 and U503 can select either the A or B inputs (either polarity) to form either the start or stop signal. The 1.000KHz CAL signal may also be selected. U501 can select from the same signals for frequency measurements. If a frequency measurement is to be done, U502 and U503 will select Freq_Start and Freq_Stop from the frequency gating logic as the start and stop signals.

FREQUENCY GATES
(Sheet 9 of 16)

The frequency gating circuitry is used to generate

a start and a stop pulse for time interval measurement. The start pulse (Freq_Start) occurs on the second transition of the selected source after the frequency sampling gate is opened; the stop pulse (Freq_Stop) occurs on the second transition of the selected frequency source after the frequency gate is closed. The circuit also generates Freq_Gate so that the number of cycles may be counted. Dividing the number of cycles by the time interval gives the frequency.

If the signal -Fast_Per is asserted, then the Start pulse occurs on the FIRST transition of the selected source after the frequency sampling gate is opened; the stop pulse occurs on the FIRST transition of the selected frequency source after the frequency gate is closed. This allows the time between a single event pair to be measured. This mode is not used.

There are four modes of gating: a fixed gate of 1 us to 1s duration, gates which may be delayed or scanned relative to and external trigger, an external gate of arbitrary duration, or gating to time a single period of the input waveform.

For internally generated gates the bit Int_Gaten is set high, and the gate is controlled by the bit Gate_Ctrl. The Gate_Ctrl bit may provide fixed gates or gates which are delayed or scanned relative to and external trigger. The rising edge of Gate_Ctrl sets U506A: the next rising edge of the frequency source sets U508A high, and the second rising edge sets U509A, Freq_Start, high. Freq_Start is selected as the start to the time interval counter by U502. The -Q of U509A also asserts Freq_Gate to allow the cycles of the frequency source to be counted until Freq_Stop is asserted. The falling edge of the Gate_Ctrl bit sets U506B. U508B and U509B are used to generate a Freq_Stop bit which is synchronous with the second rising edge of the frequency source after Gate_Ctrl goes low. Freq_Stop is selected as the stop input to the time interval counter by U503, and is used to turn off the Freq_Gate bit to stop the cycle counter for the frequency input.

To measure a single cycle of the input source, -Int_Arm is asserted so that U506A & B will be asserted immediately after the LOAD pulse is removed. The first rising edge of the frequency source will set U508A and remove the reset to the U508B. The next rising edge will set U509A, the Freq_Start bit, and remove the reset from U509B. The third rising edge will set U509B, the Freq_Stop bit. The time between Freq_Start and Freq_Stop is equal to one cycle of the frequency input source.

To externally gate, the bit Int_Gaten is set low, allowing the discriminated EXT input (Cmp3) to pass to the XOR gate, U430C. The Gate_Ctrl bit is now used to control the polarity of the EXT input which is to arm the unit. The frequency gate starts when U506A is set by the rising edge of the non-inverted output of U430C, and the gate is terminated by the rising edge of the inverted output of U430C. (The bit Par_Hoff is high.) The synchronization of the Freq_Start and Freq_Stop bit works as described above for internal gating. Regardless of gate width, at least one cycle of the input will always be measured.

If -Fast_Per is low, then the first stage of resynchronization is skipped, as U506A and U506B will be set when the Load pulse is terminated which will cause U508A and U508B to be set. In this case, the first rising edge of the selected frequency source will set U509A (the Start) and the second edge will set U509B (the Stop). This mode is not used.

EVENT GATING
(Sheet 9 of 16)

There are three modes of generating a gate for event counting: fixed gates from 1 us to 1 s, delayed/scanning gates from an external trigger, and external gating. The event gate is open from the time U506A is set until U506B is set. The or-gate, U507C, forms the Event_Gate which enables the event counters via the multiplexer, U504.

For internal gates, Int_Gaten is set high and the gate is controlled by Gate_Ctrl from the 8254 counter/timers on sheet 6 of 16. The counter timers may provide fixed gates, or gates which may be delayed or scanned relative to an external trigger.

For external gates, the Par_Hoff bit is set high, and the the discriminated output of the EXTernal input is used to clock U506A and U506B. The polarity of the external gate is controlled by the Gate_Ctrl bit.

COUNTING CHANNELS
(Sheet 9 of 16)

There are two gated counting channels capable of 250 MHz operation and a count capacity of 10^{16}. The gate and count inputs to the counters are se-

lected by the multiplexer U504. The selected input clocks a D-type flip-flop. This flip-flop will count if the selected gate is high. (To count, the D-input must see the inverted output of the flip-flop. The XOR gate inverts the input to the D input when the gate is high.) The counter channel continues with another ECL flip-flop, conversion to TTL level, and a 74F74 flip-flop. The output of the 74F74 flip-flop is passed to a 74HC191 4-bit counter (sheet 6 of 16) and on to the counter inputs of the central processor.

When counting events, the top counter counts the Start_Mpx output, the bottom counter counts the Stop_Mpx output, and both counters are gated by the Event_Gate. In all other modes of operation, the top counter counts the 90MHz_C ticks and is gated by the Time_Gate, and the bottom counter counts the output of the frequency source multiplexer, U501, (to count cycles in the frequency mode) and is gated by the Freq_Gate.

The ECL counters are reset by the "Load" pulse, and the CMOS counters are reset by the "-Reload" pulse.

Fast transition time TTL outputs which drive long lines have 82 Ohm series resistors on their outputs to improve the pulse shape at the end of the line. A 4 V step at the source will launch a 2 V wave. The line, which has a characteristic impedance of about 100 Ohms, will provide a 100% positive reflection at the high impedance termination (into the TTL or HC device which receives the signal.) The reflection is then reverse terminated into the 82 Ohm resistor and the low impedance output of the sending device. The result is a logic signal with very little distortion at the far end of the line.

FAST TIME INTERVAL LOGIC
(Sheet 10 of 16)

To measure a time interval, the 90 MHz clock is counted for the interval between a start pulse and a stop pulse. Each tick of the clock represents 11.111 ns of time interval. To attain a resolution of 4 ps, the times from the start pulse and stop pulse to subsequent edges of clock are measured with 4 ps resolution. The time interval is then (11.111.. ns x #clocks) + (Time from Start to clock)- (Time from Stop to clock).

ECL flip-flops have the unfortunate problem that the propagation delay from clock to output will be affected if either the reset or data inputs are-changed simultaneously with the clock. In order to meet the stringent accuracy and jitter specifications for the instrument, it is necessary to use two stage resynchronization.

A rising edge on the ECL bit Start_Mpx sets the start latch, U604A, asserting "Start". To avoid the possibility that the start pulse comes just as the reset to the start latch is released, the start pulse to the start latch is delayed; the undelayed start pulse clocks U604B high, synchronously releasing the reset to the start latch. In this way, the reset to the start latch always precedes the clock to the start latch by about 3 ns.

Once the start latch is set, the next rising edge of the 90 MHz clock will set U605A, and the second edge of the clock will set U605B. The signal Start-Ck is on from the start edge until the second edge of the 90 MHz after the start signal. This 12-23 ns wide pulse will be integrated to measure the time by which the start pulse preceded the 90 MHz clock edge.

The same scheme is used to generate a Stop bit and Stop-Ck pulse. A Time_Gate is also generated: this bit is on for the interval between the start and the stop, resynchronized to the 90 MHz clock. Time_Gate is used to gate the 90 MHz clock to a counter to measure the number of 90 MHz clock ticks in the time interval.

The flip-flop, U311B, saves the state of the synchronized stop bit prior to the last rising edge of the 90 MHz clock. This will set the bit "Neg_Time" high when the stop pulse proceeds the start pulse.

TIME INTERVAL ARMING
(Sheets 9 and 10 of 16)

There are several different ways that the start and stop circuits may be armed. In each case, the circuits are armed by removing the reset and by providing a high ECL level to the D inputs of the start and stop latches. The level at the D inputs is always high, except in the ±Time arming mode. The reset is set whenever the "Load" is asserted by the processor: the reset may be extended beyond the end of "Load" in several ways.

For +Time and ±Time arming (internal arming), -Int_Arm is set low. This will cause U506A (Start_En) to be set when the Load line goes low (at the end of the reload cycle for the previous

measurement) removing the reset from the latch (U604B) which is holding the start latch (U604A) in reset. U506B (Stop_En) is also set high when the load line goes low, and so the line "Start_En"is set.

In the +Time mode, -P_Time is low, and so the reset to U608B (which holds the stop latch in reset) will not be removed until the start latch goes high: in this way the stop latch is armed by the start pulse. The Stop_Mpx output is delayed by 15 ns of coax cable, to allow time for the stop latch's reset to be removed. This allows time intervals from -1ns to +1000 s to be measured.

For ±TIME mode arming, the "Load" pulse is extended if a start or stop pulse was not accompanied by a stop or start pulse while the unit was converting or reloading. In this mode, -P/M_Time is low, removing the reset from the latches U612A&B. The flip-flop U610A is a one bit counter of start pulses: the U610B is a one bit counter of stop pulses. The output of the XOR gates, U611A&C will be high if a start was not accompanied by a stop. (The output of U611A is delayed by a few nanoseconds to handle the case that starts and stops are coincident.) The bit "Par/Hoff" is used to select the parity of the one-bit counters which will clock U612A&B to release the LOAD pulse. If either U612A or B is clocked low, their wire-or'ed -Q output will set the D input to the start and stop latches high. Changing the Par/Hoff bit will allow the compliment period to be measured. U612A&B are preset by the "Load" pulse.

There are three basic modes for external arming: EXT ±Time, EXT +Time, and EXT +Time with Stop Holdoff. In addition, each of these modes may be used with delayed and scanning gates. The arming criteria which applied in +Time and ±Time also apply in EXTernal arming, except that the Start_En and Stop_En are not set when the Load line goes low. If positive logic is selected for the EXT input, and the EXT +Time with Stop Holdoff is selected, then the rising edges of the EXT input will set Start-En, and the falling edge of the EXT input will set Stop-En. Note that stop pulses are inhibited until the falling edge of the EXT input.

If stop holdoff is not selected, then the Par/Hoff line is low, and the Stop_En flip-flop (U506B) will be set by U505B when Start_En occurs. In this case, stop pulses are not held off by the EXTernal input.

TIME INTEGRATORS
(Sheet 11 of 16)

The time interval resolution of 4 ps is attained by measuring the duration of the Start_Ck and Stop_Ck pulses. The descriptions of the two integrators are identical: circuit references will be made to the Start_Ck integrator.

The integrating capacitor, C701, integrates a constant current source for the duration of the Start_Ck pulse. The change of voltage change on this capacitor is proportional to the width of the START_TO_CK pulse.

Before the unit is triggered, U701A, an operational transconductance amplifier (OTA), precharges the integrating capacitor to about 7 vdc. When the Start is asserted, Q702 is turned off, and Q701 is turned on, turning off the OTA. At the same time, the constant current source (at the common emitters of U702A) is switched from N701A to N701B, to discharge the integrating capacitor at a constant rate. The discharge is stopped when the Start_Ck pulse terminates.

The constant current source is maintained by U703A & B which holds the voltage across R714 constant. The time to voltage gain coefficient is calibrated by the dc voltage, Start_Gain.

The integrating capacitor's voltage is buffered and amplified by U703C. The amplified output will range from +/-3.33 Vdc (with some offset). This voltage is sampled and held by the analog switch, U705A, on the polypropylene capacitor, C706. The analog switch is turned on for about 7 us by the one-shot, U704A. Another analog switch, U705D is released just before the signal is sampled: this switch is used to discharge the capacitor of the previous sampled signal. U703D buffers the sampled voltage to the ADC converter. The signal to the A/D converter covers 2/3 of its 4096 bit range with a Start_Ck range of 11.11 ns, implying a resolution of 4 ps/bit. To maintain an accuracy and jitter commensurate with this resolution it is necessary for the processor to perform some empirical linearity corrections to the Start_Ck and the Stop_Ck voltages.

The 7 us strobe to the sample and hold switch, and the processor interrupt request, Start_Int, is generated by U704A, a dual one-shot. The one shot is triggered by the Start pulse, which is converted to TTL levels by U707A.

ANALOG TO DIGITAL CONVERTER
(Sheet 12 of 16)

U805 is a 12 bit A/D converter. Each conversion takes about 100 us. Referenced to the buffer amplifier's output (U810A), the A/D has a full scale range of +/-5 V. A conversion is initiated when the processor writes to the A/D converter. Before starting a conversion, the processor selects the source with the 1 of 8 analog multiplexer, U803. Three latched bits, Adc_Mpx, select the source. The ADC's voltage reference is 5.00 vdc from U906, which serves as a voltage reference for the entire unit. The A/D converter can digitize the Start_Ck or Stop_Ck voltages, the front panel threshold pot positions, a selected rear panel DVM inputs or autolevel circuit voltages.

The isolated BNC's on the rear panel are buffered by the differential amplifiers, U801C & D. The output of one of these amplifiers is selected by the analog multiplexers U802A & B. The selected signal is buffered by U801B, which also amplifies the signal by about 10 if the switch U802D is closed. The analog switch, U802C, samples the amplified output onto C805. The processor closes the S/H switch for about 20 us prior to conversion. Calibration bytes for offset and gain correction for both channels are stored in ROM and RAM.

AUTOLEVEL CIRCUITS
(Sheet 12 of 16)

There are two autolevel circuits which output a voltage between the peak and minimum levels seen at the A and B inputs. The circuit references will be given for the A input.

The peak input level is detected by Q801, and held on C832. The minimum input level is detected by Q802 and held by C831. Q801 and Q802 are biased by the 10 MOhm resistors R834 and R831 respectively. The detected voltages are averaged and filtered by R832, R833 and C833 and buffered by the FET input op amp U809A.

DIGITAL TO ANALOG CONVERTER
(Sheet 12 of 16)

A 12 bit D/A converter, U806, is used to provide analog voltages to the system. The D/A converter is referenced to the 5.00 vdc reference from U906. The current output is converted to a voltage by the op amp U807B. The voltage is amplified and offset by U807C to cover the range of +/-5.12 vdc. The D/A output is used to refresh several S/H amplifiers to set input threshold, conversion gain, and control the rear panel chart recorder outputs. The D/A output is multiplexed to the S/H amps by the 1:8 analog multiplexer, U808 which is controlled by four latched processor bits Dac_Mpx and Dac_Inh. The outputs from the analog multiplexer are passed through 10 KOhm resistors to reduce switching noise.

UNREGULATED POWER SUPPLIES
(Sheet 13 of 16)

CAUTION: Unregulated voltages are present on the PCB whenever the instrument is attached to an ac power source--whether or not the front panel power switch is "on". The front panel "power" switch is used to enable most of the voltage regulators in the unit. This approach is used to provide power to the timebase oscillator even when the instrument is not in use.

A power entry module, with RF line filter, is used to configure the unit for 100,120,220 or 240 Vac. The line filter reduces noise from the instrument, and reduces the unit's susceptibility to line voltage noise. A 130 Vac Metal Oxide Varistor (MOV) stunts the line voltage to reduce spikes and to protect the unit from 220 vac when configured for 110 vac.

Full wave bridge rectifiers are used to provide unregulated dc at +/- 7V, +/- 9V, +/- 20V and at -4V. A Schottky diode bridge is used for the high current +/- 7V supplies in order to reduce rectifier losses.

The comparator, U901B, provides a squarewave to synchronize the scope display refresh to the line frequency.

POWER SUPPLY REGULATORS
(Sheet 14 of 16)

The voltage regulators provide outputs at +15, +5, -2.0, -5.2, and -15 Vdc from the UNREGULATED power. The high current regulators (+5, -5.2 and -2 V) are designed to operate with a very low drop-out voltage. All of the regulated outputs are current limited for short circuit protection.

All three high current regulators are essentially the same: circuit references in the following description refer to the +5.0 Vdc supply.

The main pass transistor is Q901: the base of this transistor is controlled so that the emitter will provide a low impedance source of 5 Vdc. The current gain of Q901 remains large until the collector-emitter voltage drops to about 0.4 vdc, hence the low drop-out voltage for the regulator. The base of Q901 is driven by the emitter of Q902, which is driven by the output of the op amp, U902A. By comparing the output of the regulator to the +5.00 vdc reference, the op amp maintains the regulator's output at 5.00 vdc. The current output from the regulator is measured by R901, a 0.1 Ohm resistor. If the current exceeds about 2.7 Amps, then the comparator, U901A, turns on, pulling the reference input below ground, thereby turning off the regulator's output.

U909 and U910 are regulators for +/-15 vdc. If the power switch, SW901, is opened, then the output of these regulators drops to about 1.25 volts, turning off the instrument. The unregulated power is not turned off so that the regulators U907 and U908 can provide +/-15 vdc to the timebase.

Two status bits are also generated: Drop_Out tells the processor that the +5.0 VDC supply has dropped below 4.6 vdc, and Reset is asserted if the +5 vdc supply is below 4.4 vdc, or has been below 4.4 Vdc in the previous 1 second.

The 24 Vdc brushless fan speed is controlled by the temperature in the box: the warmer the box, the faster the fan turns. When cool, the 6 mA drawn by R908 through R907, a 50 Ohm 40^{o} C transition thermistor, is not sufficient to turn on Q907. As the box warms above 40^{o} C, R907 becomes a high resistance, and some portion of the full 6 mA can be drawn from the base of Q907, which turns on Q908. This proportional temperature control can provide 0 to 26 Vdc to the fan.

Thermal control of the fan speed has several advantages, including, quieter operation, longer fan life, faster warm-up, and lower overall temperature coefficients for the instrument.

POWER SUPPLY BYPASS
(Sheet 15 of 16)

The 60 bypass capacitors for the +5, -5.2, -2, and +/-15 Vdc power supplies are shown on this page. These capacitors are distributed around the PCB: they bypass portions of the power plane to the ground plane (inside PCB layers).

Unused portions of IC's are also shown on this page.

FRONT PANEL DISPLAY PCB
(Sheet 16 of 16)

The front panel display PCB holds 16 seven segment displays (U1-16), 75 LED lamps, and 32 conductive rubber keys. All of the driver circuits are located on the main PCB (sheet 4 of 16).

The PCB is a double sided, gold plated, glass-epoxy board. The gold plating is required for long term reliability of the rubber keypad.

All of the LED's are refreshed for 2 ms with a 1:8 duty cycle. One of the strobe lines, Stb0 to Stb7, is held high to refresh a pair of seven segment displays and a column of 10 LED lamps. The particular segments and lamps in the strobe column are turned on by grounding the cathode of the LEDs through a current limiting resistor on the main PCB. During the refresh time for a particular strobe column, the state of the four keyboard switches in the column by be read by the processor. The pn diodes in the strobe lines prevent simultaneous key closures in different columns from affecting the display refresh.

SR620 PARTS LIST

SR620 Main PC Board

BT101	BR-23A	Battery
C 1	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 2	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 101	22P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 102	22P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 103	22P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 104	22P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 105	.01U	Capacitor, Stacked Metal Film
C 106	62P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 107	62P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 108	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 109	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 115	330P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 116	330P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 117	330P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 118	330P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 119	.001U	Capacitor, Stacked Metal Film
C 120	330P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 121	330P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 122	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 123	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 202	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 210	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 211	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 212	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 213	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 222	68P	Capacitor, NPO
C 223	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 224	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 225	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 226	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 250	27P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 251	27P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 252	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 301	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 302	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 303	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 304	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 305	56P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 306	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 311	12P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 312	12P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 313	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 314	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 323	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 324	56P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 325	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 326	12P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 327	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 328	10P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 330	47P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 331	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 332	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 333	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 334	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 401	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 402	20P	Capacitor, Variable, 250V, 5mm
C 403	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 404	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 405	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 406	.0022U	Capacitor, Mylar/Poly, 50V, 5%, Rad
C 407	.001U	Capacitor, Stacked Metal Film
C 408	10P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 409	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 410	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 411	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 412	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 413	.22U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 414	24P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 415	24P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 416	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 421	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 422	20P	Capacitor, Variable, 250V, 5mm
C 423	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 424	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 425	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 426	.0022U	Capacitor, Mylar/Poly, 50V, 5%, Rad
C 427	.001U	Capacitor, Stacked Metal Film
C 428	10P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 429	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 430	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 431	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 432	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 433	.22U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 434	24P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 435	24P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 436	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 442	20P	Capacitor, Variable, 250V, 5mm
C 446	.0022U	Capacitor, Mylar/Poly, 50V, 5%, Rad
C 447	.001U	Capacitor, Stacked Metal Film
C 448	10P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 449	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 450	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 451	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 452	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 453	.22U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 454	1P	Capacitor, Silver Mica, Miniature
C 455	1P	Capacitor, Silver Mica, Miniature
C 456	1P	Capacitor, Silver Mica, Miniature
C 461	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 495	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 496	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 497	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 498	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 499	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U

Component List

C 500	22P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 600	6.8P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 701	100P	Capacitor, NPO
C 702	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 703	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 704	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 705	.001U	Capacitor, Stacked Metal Film
C 706	.01U	Capacitor, Polystyrene, 50V, 5%, Rad
C 711	100P	Capacitor, NPO
C 712	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 713	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 714	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 715	.001U	Capacitor, Stacked Metal Film
C 716	.01U	Capacitor, Polystyrene, 50V, 5%, Rad
C 801	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 802	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 803	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 804	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 805	.01U	Capacitor, Polystyrene, 50V, 5%, Rad
C 806	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 807	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 811	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 812	22P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 813	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 814	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 815	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 816	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 817	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 818	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 819	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 821	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 822	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 823	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 824	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 825	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 826	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 827	2200P	Capacitor, Polystyrene, 50V, 5%, Rad
C 828	3900P	Capacitor, Stacked Metal Film
C 829	560P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 830	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 831	.047U	Capacitor, Stacked Metal Film
C 832	.047U	Capacitor, Stacked Metal Film
C 833	22P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 834	.047U	Capacitor, Stacked Metal Film
C 835	.047U	Capacitor, Stacked Metal Film
C 836	22P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 901	10U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 35V, 20%, Rad
C 902	10U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 35V, 20%, Rad
C 903	10U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 35V, 20%, Rad
C 904	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 905	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 906	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL
C 907	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 908	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 909	10U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 35V, 20%, Rad
C 910	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 911	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 912	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 913	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 50V, 20%, Rad
C 914	10U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 35V, 20%, Rad
C 915	10U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 35V, 20%, Rad
C 916	10U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 35V, 20%, Rad
C 917	10U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 35V, 20%, Rad
C 918	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 920	2.2U	Capacitor, Tantalum, 35V, 20%, Rad
C 950	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 951	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 952	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 953	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 954	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 955	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 956	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 957	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 958	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 959	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 960	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 961	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 962	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 963	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 964	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 965	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 966	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 967	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 968	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 969	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 970	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 971	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 972	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 973	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 974	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 975	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 976	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 977	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 980	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 981	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 982	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 983	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 984	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 985	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 986	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 987	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 988	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 990	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 991	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 992	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 993	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 994	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 995	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 996	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 997	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 998	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 999	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1001	12000U	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 16V, 20%, Rad
C 1002	12000U	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 16V, 20%, Rad
C 1003	4700U	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 16V, 20%, Rad
C 1004	2200U	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 35V, 20%, Rad
C 1005	2200U	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 35V, 20%, Rad
C 1006	2200U	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 25V, 20%, Rad
C 1007	2200U	Capacitor, Electrolytic, 25V, 20%, Rad
C 1008	100P	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 10%, SL

C 1010	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1011	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1012	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1013	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1014	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1015	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1016	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1017	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1018	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1019	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1020	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1021	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1022	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1023	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1024	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
C 1025	.1U	Capacitor, Ceramic Disc, 50V, 20%, Z5U
D 101	1N4148	Diode
D 102	1N4148	Diode
D 103	1N4148	Diode
D 121	1N5231B	Diode
D 122	1N5231B	Diode
D 123	1N4148	Diode
D 124	1N4148	Diode
D 125	1N4148	Diode
D 126	1N4148	Diode
D 127	1N4148	Diode
D 251	1N5231B	Diode
D 252	5082-2800	Diode
D 302	1N4148	Diode
D 303	1N4148	Diode
D 402	5082-2800	Diode
D 403	5082-2800	Diode
D 404	1N4148	Diode
D 405	1N4148	Diode
D 422	5082-2800	Diode
D 423	5082-2800	Diode
D 424	1N4148	Diode
D 425	1N4148	Diode
D 444	1N4148	Diode
D 445	1N4148	Diode
D 461	5082-2800	Diode
D 801	1N4148	Diode
D 802	1N4148	Diode
D 902	1N4148	Diode
D 1001	1N5820	Diode
D 1002	1N5820	Diode
D 1003	1N5820	Diode
D 1004	1N5820	Diode
D 1005	BR-81D	Integrated Circuit
D 1006	BR-81D	Integrated Circuit
D 1007	BR-81D	Integrated Circuit
D 1020	130VAC/ 1200A	Varistor, Zinc Oxide Nonlinear Resisto
DL301	RG174	RG174 Coaxial Cable
DL501	RG174	RG174 Coaxial Cable
DL601	RG174	RG174 Coaxial Cable
DL602	RG174	RG174 Coaxial Cable
J 111	BNC	Connector, BNC, Panel Mount
J 112	BNC	Connector, BNC, Panel Mount
J 121	IEEE488	Connector, IEEE488, Reverse, PC Mnt
J 122	RS232 F	Connector, D-Sub, Right Angle PC, Fema
J 123	RS232 F	Connector, D-Sub, Right Angle PC, Fema
J 201	40 PIN	Connector, Male
J 301	BNC	Connector, BNC, Panel Mount
J 303	BNC	Connector, BNC, Panel Mount
J 806	INSL	Connector, BNC, Panel Mount
J 807	INSL	Connector, BNC, Panel Mount
J 808	BNC	Connector, BNC, Panel Mount
J 809	BNC	Connector, BNC, Panel Mount
L 221	470UH	Inductor, Radial
L 303	.16UH	Inductor
L 304	.16UH	Inductor
L 305	4.7UH	Inductor
L 306	.16UH	Inductor
L 307	.16UH	Inductor
L 308	4.7UH	Inductor
L 901	10UH	Inductor, Vertical Mount
N 101	10KX5	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 121	1.0KX4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 201	10KX5	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 202	8X150	Resistor Network, DIP, 1/4W,2%,8 ind
N 203	300X8	Resistor Network, DIP, 1/4W,2%,8 ind
N 204	300X8	Resistor Network, DIP, 1/4W,2%,8 ind
N 205	300X8	Resistor Network, DIP, 1/4W,2%,8 ind
N 206	12X8	Resistor Network, DIP, 1/4W,2%,8 ind
N 213	4.7KX3	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 214	10KX3	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 250	33X4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 251	150X4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 252	100X4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 303	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 308	100X9	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 309	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 310	470X4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 311	4.7KX4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 311A	100X4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 340	82X4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 401	3.3KX3	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 402	3.3KX3	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 403	3.3KX3	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 404	220X3	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 405	220X3	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 406	220X3	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 407	47X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 408	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 409	1.0KX4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 451	1.0KX3	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 452	27KX3	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 453	10KX5	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 501	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 502	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 503	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 504	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 505	100X9	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 506	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 507	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 509	82X4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 551	82X4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)

Component List

N 650	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 651	470X5	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 652	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 653	470X5	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 654	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 655	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 666	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 667	100X7	Resistor Network SIP 1/4W 2% Common
N 701	47X5	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 702	100KX5	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 711	47X5	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 712	100KX5	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 771	82X4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 801	22KX4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 802	100KX4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 803	1.0KX4	Resistor Network, SIP, 1/4W,2% (SEP)
N 804	10KX8	Resistor Network, DIP, 1/4W,2%,8 ind
PC1	SR620	Printed Circuit Board
Q 101	2N2369A	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 201	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 202	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 203	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 210	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 211	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 212	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 220	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 221	MRF965	Transistor, TO-46 Package
Q 222	MRF965	Transistor, TO-46 Package
Q 223	2N5770	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 224	2N5770	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 225	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 226	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 227	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 228	J310	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 229	2N5951	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 306	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 307	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 308	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 309	2N5770	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 401	J310	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 402	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 403	MRF904	Transistor, TO-72 Package
Q 404	MRF904	Transistor, TO-72 Package
Q 405	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 406	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 411	J310	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 412	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 413	MRF904	Transistor, TO-72 Package
Q 421	J310	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 422	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 423	MRF904	Transistor, TO-72 Package
Q 424	MRF904	Transistor, TO-72 Package
Q 425	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 426	2N3904	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 701	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 702	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 711	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 712	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 801	2N5770	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 802	2N5771	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 803	2N5770	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 804	2N5771	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 901	TIP41	Transistor, TO-220 (TAB) Package
Q 902	2N2222	Transistor, TO-18 Package
Q 903	TIP42	Transistor, TO-220 (TAB) Package
Q 904	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 905	TIP42	Transistor, TO-220 (TAB) Package
Q 906	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 907	2N3906	Transistor, TO-92 Package
Q 908	TIP41	Transistor, TO-220 (TAB) Package
R 101	4.7K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 102	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 103	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 104	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 111	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 112	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 113	220	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 114	220	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 115	10.2K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 116	4.99K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 123	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 124	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 125	47	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 126	47	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 127	4.7K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 128	2.2K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 129	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 130	12.4K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 131	2.7K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 132	100K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 133	1.0M	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 134	270	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 201	82	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 202	12	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 203	470	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 204	470	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 205	12	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 225	1.00K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 226	240K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 229	49.9	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 230	49.9	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 231	49.9	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 232	27.4	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 233	39.2	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 234	2.2K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 235	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 236	220	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 237	221	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 238	100K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 239	330K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 240	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 241	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 305	2.2K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 317	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 318	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 325	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 326	270	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 327	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 328	2.2K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 330	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%

R 331	470	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 332	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 333	2.2K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 334	470	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 335	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 336	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 337	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 338	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 339	47K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 340	47K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 341	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 342	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 343	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 345	3.01K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 346	1.00K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 347	4.99K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 348	6.98K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 349	100K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 350	47	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 351	51	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 360	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 361	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 362	1.5K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 363	1.5K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 401	49.9	Resistor, metal film 1/2W, 1%, 50ppm
R 402	51	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 403	499K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 404	499K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 405	3.3K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 406	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 407	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 408	1.5K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 409	330	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/8W, 5%
R 410	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 411	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 413	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 414	562	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 415	511	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 416	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 417	47	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 418	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 419	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 421	49.9	Resistor, metal film 1/2W, 1%, 50ppm
R 422	51	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 423	499K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 424	499K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 425	3.3K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 426	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 427	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 428	470	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 429	330	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/8W, 5%
R 430	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 431	1.5K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 433	47	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/8W, 5%
R 441	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 443	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 444	562	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 445	511	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 446	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 447	47	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 448	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 449	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 458	470	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 461	49.9	Resistor, metal film 1/2W, 1%, 50ppm
R 462	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 463	499K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 464	499K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 471	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 473	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 474	562	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 475	511	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 476	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 477	47	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 478	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 479	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 480	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 481	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 482	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 483	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 484	100K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 485	100K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 486	51	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 490	2.2K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 491	6.8K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 492	2.2K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 493	240K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 496	100K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 497	47	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/8W, 5%
R 498	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 499	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 501	51	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 502	51	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 503	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 504	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 550	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 600	330	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 701	47	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 702	150	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 703	560	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 704	47	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 705	120K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 706	270	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 707	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 708	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 709	820	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 710	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 711	49.9K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 712	330	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 713	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 714	806	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 715	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 716	11.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 721	47	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 722	150	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 723	560	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 724	47	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 725	120K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 726	270	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 727	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 728	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%

Component List

R 729	820	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 730	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 731	49.9K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 732	330	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 733	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 734	806	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 735	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 736	11.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 744	3.01K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 746	1.87K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 748	3.01K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 750	1.87K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 801	665K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 802	665K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 803	332K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 804	332K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 805	665K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 806	665K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 807	332K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 808	332K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 810	499K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 811	56.2K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 812	2.00K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 814	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 815	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 816	10.00K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 0.1%, 25pp
R 817	4.990K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 0.1%, 25pp
R 818	10.20K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 0.1%, 25pp
R 819	56.2K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 821	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 822	220	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 823	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 824	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 825	220	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 826	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 827	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 830	3.01K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 831	10M	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 832	10M	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 833	10M	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 834	10M	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 839	10M	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 840	10M	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 841	10M	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 842	10M	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 843	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 845	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 846	10.5K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 847	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 848	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 849	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 850	2.00K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 851	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 852	2.43K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 853	100	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 860	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 861	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 901	.1	Resistor, Wire Wound
R 902	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 903	27K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 904	22K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 905	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 906	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 907	50-30-25	Thermistor, PTC
R 908	4.7K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 909	2.2K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 910	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 911	.1	Resistor, Wire Wound
R 912	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 913	27K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 914	22K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 915	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 916	10.5K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 921	.1	Resistor, Wire Wound
R 922	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 923	27K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 924	22K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 925	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 926	4.02K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 931	22K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 932	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 933	240K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 934	15K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 935	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 936	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 937	100K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 938	10K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 940	1.0K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 941	10.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 942	20.0K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 943	10	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 944	2.74K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 945	249	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 946	1.33K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 947	121	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 1001	1.00K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
R 1002	100K	Resistor, Carbon Film, 1/4W, 5%
R 1003	3.01K	Resistor, Metal Film, 1/8W, 1%, 50PPM
SO0	24	Socket, DIP
SO1	24	Socket, DIP
SO2	28	Socket, DIP
SO3	28	Socket, DIP
SW201	3 PIN	Connector, Male
SW301	3 PIN	Connector, Male
T 1001	SR620	Transformer
U 101	Z8800	Integrated Circuit
U 102	74HC373	Integrated Circuit
U 104	D43256C-10L	Integrated Circuit
U 105	74LS245	Integrated Circuit
U 106	74HC154N	Integrated Circuit
U 107	74HC138	Integrated Circuit
U 108	74HC04	Integrated Circuit
U 109	74HC32	Integrated Circuit
U 110	74HC32	Integrated Circuit
U 114	74LS245	Integrated Circuit
U 115	74HC244	Integrated Circuit
U 116	74HC244	Integrated Circuit
U 117	HM6264P-12	Integrated Circuit
U 118	Z80H	Integrated Circuit
U 119	AD7524	Integrated Circuit

U 120	AD7524	Integrated Circuit
U 121	LF347	Integrated Circuit
U 122	TMS9914A	Integrated Circuit
U 123	DS75160A	Integrated Circuit
U 124	DS75161A	Integrated Circuit
U 125	MC1489	Integrated Circuit
U 126	MC1488	Integrated Circuit
U 127	75451	Integrated Circuit
U 128	74LS245	Integrated Circuit
U 130	74HC04	Integrated Circuit
U 131	74HC4538	Integrated Circuit
U 201	74HC244	Integrated Circuit
U 202	74HC244	Integrated Circuit
U 203	74HC244	Integrated Circuit
U 204	74HC374	Integrated Circuit
U 205	74HC374	Integrated Circuit
U 206	74HC374	Integrated Circuit
U 207	74HC374	Integrated Circuit
U 208	74HC374	Integrated Circuit
U 209	CA3081	Integrated Circuit
U 210	MPQ3467	Integrated Circuit
U 211	MPQ3467	Integrated Circuit
U 222	8254	Integrated Circuit
U 230	MC10125	Integrated Circuit
U 231	74F74	Integrated Circuit
U 232	74F74	Integrated Circuit
U 233	74HC244	Integrated Circuit
U 234	74HC374	Integrated Circuit
U 235	74HC374	Integrated Circuit
U 236	74HC374	Integrated Circuit
U 237	74HC595	Integrated Circuit
U 238	74HC595	Integrated Circuit
U 239	MPQ3467	Integrated Circuit
U 241	74HC74	Integrated Circuit
U 242	74HC191	Integrated Circuit
U 243	74HC191	Integrated Circuit
U 244	74F74	Integrated Circuit
U 245	74HC74	Integrated Circuit
U 250	74HC595	Integrated Circuit
U 301	MC78L12	Integrated Circuit
U 302	1PPM	Crystal Oscillator
U 303	MINI 7 DI	Connector, Male
U 304	MC10H116	Integrated Circuit
U 305	AD96685	Integrated Circuit
U 309	MC10125	Integrated Circuit
U 311	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 312	MC10H116	Integrated Circuit
U 313	MC10H116	Integrated Circuit
U 314	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 315	MC12040	Integrated Circuit
U 316	LM741	Integrated Circuit
U 317	LM2901	Integrated Circuit
U 318	DG211	Integrated Circuit
U 401	HS-212S-5	Integrated Circuit
U 402	51A05	Integrated Circuit
U 403	SP4731	Integrated Circuit
U 404	CA3140E	Integrated Circuit
U 405	HS-212S-5	Integrated Circuit
U 406	LF347	Integrated Circuit
U 407	LM393	Integrated Circuit
U 408	AD96685	Integrated Circuit
U 410	HS-212S-5	Integrated Circuit
U 412	51A05	Integrated Circuit
U 413	SP4731	Integrated Circuit
U 414	CA3140E	Integrated Circuit
U 415	HS-212S-5	Integrated Circuit
U 417	LM393	Integrated Circuit
U 418	AD96685	Integrated Circuit
U 421	HS-212S-5	Integrated Circuit
U 424	CA3140E	Integrated Circuit
U 425	HS-212S-5	Integrated Circuit
U 427	LM393	Integrated Circuit
U 428	AD96685	Integrated Circuit
U 430	MC10H107	Integrated Circuit
U 501	MC10H164	Integrated Circuit
U 502	MC10H164	Integrated Circuit
U 503	MC10H164	Integrated Circuit
U 504	MC10H158	Integrated Circuit
U 505	MC10H105	Integrated Circuit
U 506	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 507	MC10H105	Integrated Circuit
U 508	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 509	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 510	MC10H107	Integrated Circuit
U 511	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 512	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 513	MC10125	Integrated Circuit
U 514	74F74	Integrated Circuit
U 550	MC10124	Integrated Circuit
U 602	MC10H105	Integrated Circuit
U 604	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 605	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 607	MC10H105	Integrated Circuit
U 608	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 609	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 610	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 611	MC10H113	Integrated Circuit
U 612	MC10H131	Integrated Circuit
U 701	LM13600	Integrated Circuit
U 702	CA3102	Integrated Circuit
U 703	LF347	Integrated Circuit
U 704	74HC4538	Integrated Circuit
U 705	DG211	Integrated Circuit
U 706	LF347	Integrated Circuit
U 707	MC10125	Integrated Circuit
U 801	LF347	Integrated Circuit
U 802	DG211	Integrated Circuit
U 803	74HC4051	Integrated Circuit
U 805	AD7578KN	Integrated Circuit
U 806	AD7542JN	Integrated Circuit
U 807	LF347	Integrated Circuit
U 808	74HC4051	Integrated Circuit
U 809	LF353	Integrated Circuit
U 810	LF353	Integrated Circuit
U 901	LM393	Integrated Circuit
U 902	LF353	Integrated Circuit
U 903	LM393	Integrated Circuit
U 904	LF353	Integrated Circuit
U 905	LM2901	Integrated Circuit
U 906	AD586JQ	Integrated Circuit

Component List

U 907	LM340T-15	Transistor, TO-220 Package
U 908	LM320T-15	Transistor, TO-220 Package
U 909	LM317T	Integrated Circuit
U 910	LM337T	Integrated Circuit
U 912	LF353	Integrated Circuit
X 101	20MHZ	Crystal
X 102	8MHZ	Crystal
X 302	CYF 90MHZ	Crystal
X 303	CYF 90MHZ	Crystal
Z 0	POWERBL	Power Entry Hardware
Z 0	TRANSCO	Power Entry Hardware
Z 0	3/8"	Lugs
Z 0	4-40 HEX	Nut, Hex
Z 0	4-40 KEP	Nut, Kep
Z 0	6-32 KEP	Nut, Kep
Z 0	M/F 3/16"	Standoff
Z 0	4"	Tie
Z 0	#4 SPLIT	Washer, Split
Z 0	1-1/2" #18	Wire #18
Z 0	1-3/4"#24B	Wire #24
Z 0	1-3/4"#24R	Wire #24
Z 0	3-1/2" #24	Wire #24
Z 0	8-1/2" #24	Wire #24
Z 0	GROMMET	Grommet
Z 0	FAN	Hardware, Misc.
Z 0	TO-18	Insulators
Z 0	6-32X1/2	Screw, Roundhead Phillips
Z 0	#4X1/4	Screw, Panhead Phillips
Z 0	6-32X1/4	Screw, Flathead Phillips
Z 0	4-40X3/8	Screw, Panhead Phillips
Z 0	4-40X5/8	Screw, Flathead Phillips
Z 0	17" #22	Wire #22
Z 0	NYLON	Washer, nylon
Z 0	4-40X3/8	Screw, Black, All Types
Z 0	TO-220	Insulators
Z 0	6-32X1-1/2	Screw, Panhead Phillips
Z 0	SR620-49	Knobs
Z 0	SR620	Window
Z 0	NYLON	Washer, nylon
Z 0	3" #22	Wire #22
Z 0	9-1/2" #22	Wire #22
Z 0	9-1/2" #22	Wire #22
Z 0	8-1/2" #22	Wire #22
Z 0	BUMPER	Hardware, Misc.
Z 0	1-3/4" #22	Wire #22
Z 0	6-32X3/16	Screw, Black, All Types
Z 0	1A SLO-BLO	Fuse
Z 0	SR620-23	Fabricated Part
Z 0	SR620-28	KEYPAD, CONDUCTIVE RUBBER, CUSTOM
Z 0	SR620-30	Lexan Overlay
Z 0	SR620-43	Fabricated Part
Z 0	SR620-37	Fabricated Part
Z 0	SR620-40	Fabricated Part
Z 0	SR620-46	Fabricated Part
Z 0	SR620-47	Fabricated Part
Z 0	M/F 9/32"	Standoff

SR620 Front Panel PC Board

D 1	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 2	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 3	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 4	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 5	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 6	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 7	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 8	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 9	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 10	1N4148	Diode
D 11	HLMP-0301	LED, Rectangular
D 12	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 13	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 14	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 15	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 16	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 17	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 18	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 19	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 20	1N4148	Diode
D 21	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 22	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 23	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 24	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 25	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 26	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 27	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 28	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 29	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 30	1N4148	Diode
D 31	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 33	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 34	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 35	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 36	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 37	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 38	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 39	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 40	1N4148	Diode
D 41	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 42	HLMP-0301	LED, Rectangular
D 43	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 44	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 45	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 46	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 47	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 48	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 50	1N4148	Diode
D 51	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 52	HLMP-0301	LED, Rectangular
D 53	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 54	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 55	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 58	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 59	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 60	1N4148	Diode
D 61	HLMP-0301	LED, Rectangular
D 62	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 63	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 64	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular

D 65	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 66	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 67	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 68	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 69	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 70	1N4148	Diode
D 71	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 72	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 73	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 74	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 75	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 76	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 77	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 78	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 79	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 80	1N4148	Diode
D 81	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 83	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 84	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 86	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 87	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 88	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
D 89	HLMP-0504	LED, Rectangular
J 261	INSL	Connector, BNC, Panel Mount
J 401	INSL	Connector, BNC, Panel Mount
J 402	INSL	Connector, BNC, Panel Mount
J 403	INSL	Connector, BNC, Panel Mount
P 1	SR620-48	Pot, Single Control
P 2	SR620-48	Pot, Single Control
P 3	SR620-48	Pot, Single Control
PC1	SR620-19	Printed Circuit Board
SW901	DPDT	Switch, Panel Mount, Power, Pushbutton
U 1	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 2	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 3	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 4	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 5	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 6	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 7	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U8	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 9	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 10	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 11	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 12	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 13	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 14	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 15	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
U 16	HDSP-H101	Integrated Circuit
Z 0	1-3/4"#24R	Wire #24
Z 0	6-1/2" #24	Wire #24
Z 0	GROMMET	
Z 0	#10 SHLDR	Washer, nylon
Z 0	4-40X3/8PP	Screw, Panhead Phillips
Z 0	F1404	Knobs
Z 0	6-1/2" #22 R	Wire #22
Z 0	6-1/2" #22 B	Wire #22
Z 0	7-3/4" #22	Wire #22
Z 0	7-3/4" #22 B	Wire #22
Z 0	40 COND	Cable Assembly, Ribbon
Z 0	40 PIN DI	Connector, Male
Z 0	SR620-34	Fabricated Part
Z 0	SR620-36	Fabricated Part

Component List

FREQUENCY and PERIOD

Range	.001 Hz to 1.3 GHz
Resolution	11 digits in 1 second
Error	<100 ps/gatetime+timebase

PHASE

Range	+/-180 degrees
Resolution	(25ps x Freq x 360 + .001)
Error	<(1ns x Freq x 360 + .001)

TIME INTERVAL ARMING

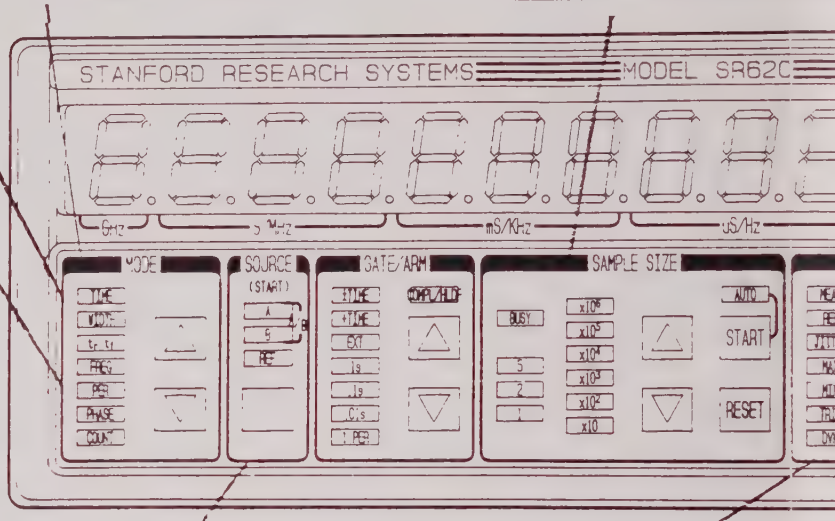
+TIME	Stop is armed by Start
+TIME_EXT	Ext arms Start
+TIME_EXT_HOFF	Leading EXT edge arms Start, trailing EXT edge arms Stop
+-TIME	Armed by Start/Stop pair
+-TIME_CMPL	Armed by Stop/Start pair
+-TIME_EXT	Armed by EXT input edge

TIME, WIDTH, RISE/FALL TIMES

Range	+/-1000 s
LSD	4 ps (single-shot)
Resolution	25 ps, rms (typ)
Error (Abs)	< 1 ns+timebase
(Rel)	<100 ps+timebase

SAMPLE SIZE

Select 1 to 10^6 measurements fo
analysis (Mean,Min,Max,Jitter).
Push Start to begin one group of m
or push and hold for continuous me
Reset will restart a group of measu



SOURCE (START) SELECTION

A	A is the source
B	B is the source
A&B	Ratio of A/B
REF	REF OUT is source

DISPLAY

MEAN	Mean value
REL	Offset for RELative values
JITTER	Std dev or Allan variance
MAX	Largest value in a sample
MIN	Smallest value in a sample
TRIG	Levels for EXT, A and B
DVM	Volts at rear panel DVM's
x1000	Femtoseconds/nanoHertz
SET/CLR	Set or clear the REL offset

SC

HIST
MEAN
JITTER
SCALE

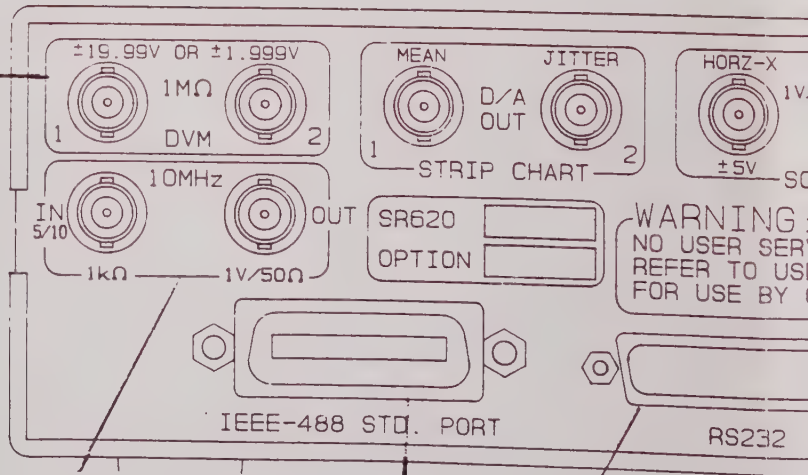
PRINT
CLR

DVM INPUTS

May be read by computer via RS232 or GPIB or viewed on front panel. One megaohm isolated differential inputs with either +-2 or +-20 volts full-scale.

STRIP CHART / DAC OUTPUTS

Analog voltages proportional to the mean value and jitter to drive strip chart recorders. The scale factors (linear or log) may be set on the front panel. The outputs may also serve as general purpose DAC outputs which may be set or scanned over a +-10 Vdc range with 5 mV resolution. A typical application would be the characterization of a VCO's linearity.



TIMEBASE I/O

Outputs a 10 MHz sinewave from the timebase. The timebase may be calibrated via the front panel calibration menu. An external timebase of 5 or 10 MHz may be applied.

GPIB(IEEE-488)/RS232

GPIB and RS232 ports for computer control and data acquisition. All functions may be controlled via the interfaces (even input levels), and all results may be read back to the computer (ASCII and binary-dump).

SC

Drive any XY
and strip cha
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The scope ref
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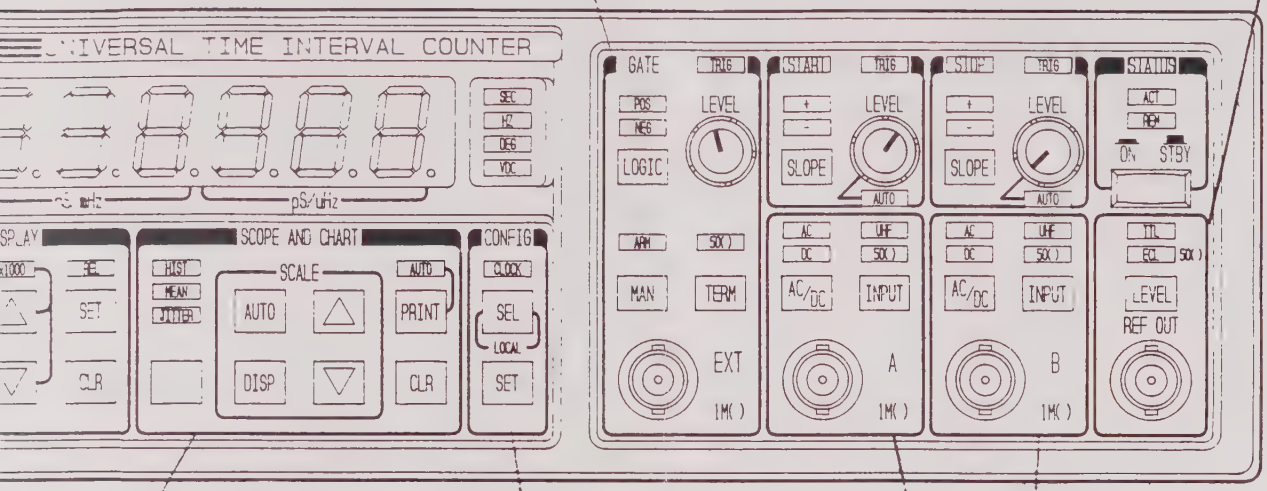
ts.

EXT INPUT

This input is used for external arming and gating, and as a trigger for delayed arming or scanning gates. Thresholds from +-5.00 V with 10 mV resolution. Positive or negative logic, 1 MOhm or 50 Ohm input. Inputs may range from 3 ns to 1000 s.

REF OUT

A 1 KHz squarewave with ECL or TTL levels. Can drive 50 Ohm loads with a 2 ns transition time. Synchronous with the timebase for very low jitter and a 50% duty cycle. This output may be used to trigger devices under test.



nd CHART

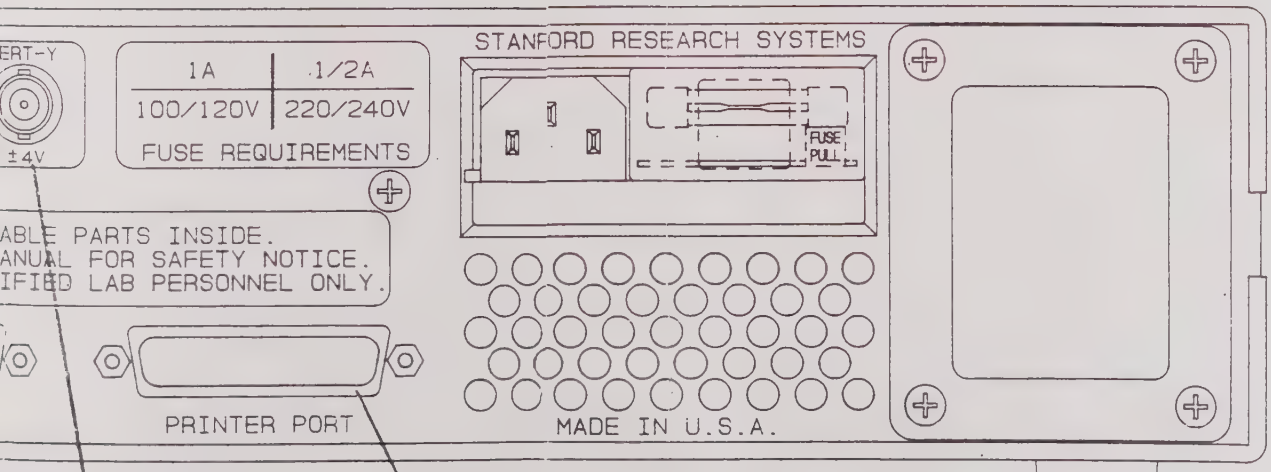
ay histogram of values
lay strip chart of means
lay strip chart of Jitters
O to scale displays
to set display scales
SOR to read values
/plot scope display
r scope display

CONFIG Four menus for configuration

The "Control" menu is used to set GPIB address, RS232 baud rate, and view RS232/GPIB commands. A "CAL" menu allows automatic calibration and adjustment of the internal timebase. Other menus for hard copy support and scanning.

A & B INPUTS

Similar to high speed scope inputs, they may be ac/dc coupled, 1 MOhm or 50 Ohms, and levels may be set and displayed to 10 mV resolution. AUTOLEVEL circuits can select the best level. The slope may be specified for triggering, and prescalers are available on both inputs for frequencies to 1.3 GHz.



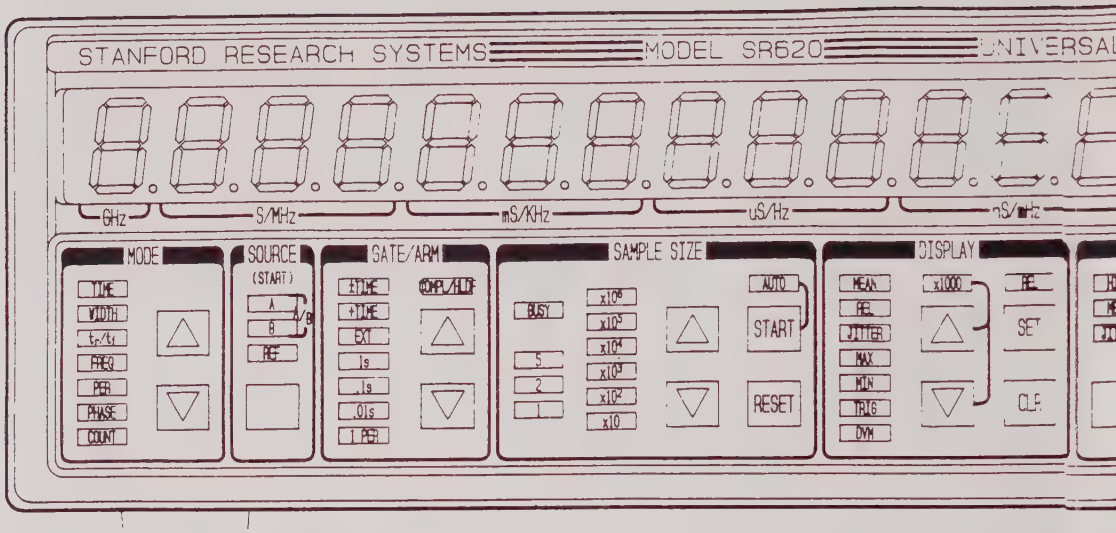
OUTPUTS

e for displays of histograms, mean values and jitters. 25 on an 8x10 division scope s include text for scale fac- d-outs of individual values. s synchronized to the line fre- nd stable display.

PRINTER PORT

Centronics printer port for hard copy of scope displays. Any Epson compatible graphics printer may be used. May also be used as an eight bit digital I/O port.

SR620 Universal Time Interval Counter Visual Index

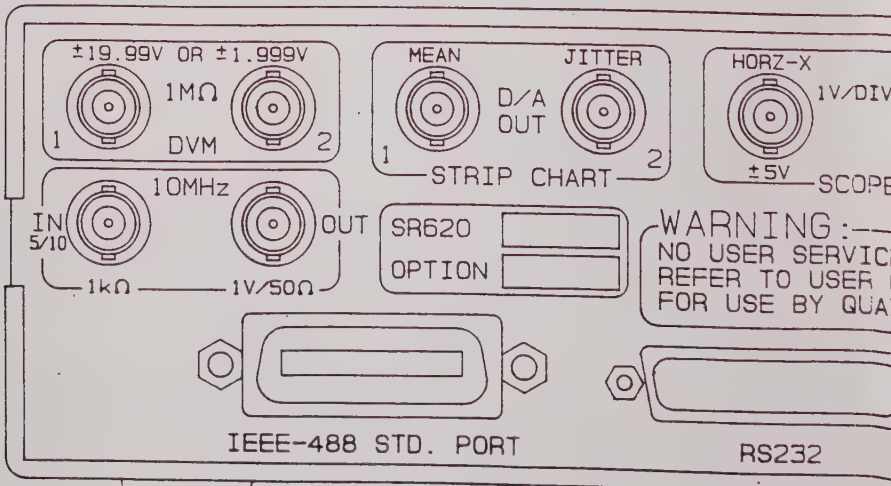


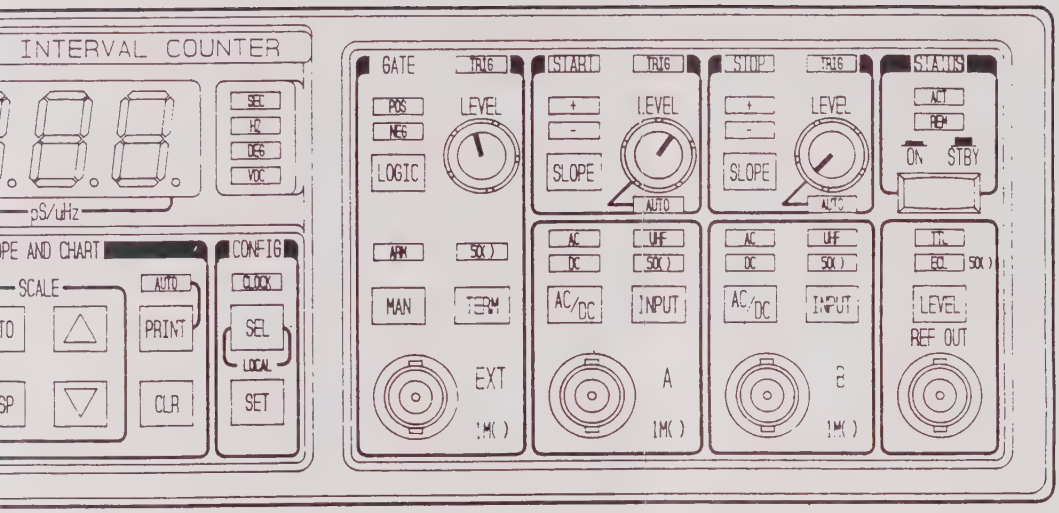
MODE

3
S9
MODE

FRONT PANEL	SOURCE	GATE/ARM	SAMPLE SIZE	DISPLAY & REL	SCOPE &
Operation	3	11 - 16	3	5	5-
Circuit Schematic	86,S9	87,S6,S9,S10		91,S16	82,S
Control Commands	SRCE	ARMM,COMP,GATE	SIZE,STRT, STOP,AUTM	DISP,DREL	GENA,D AUTS,(

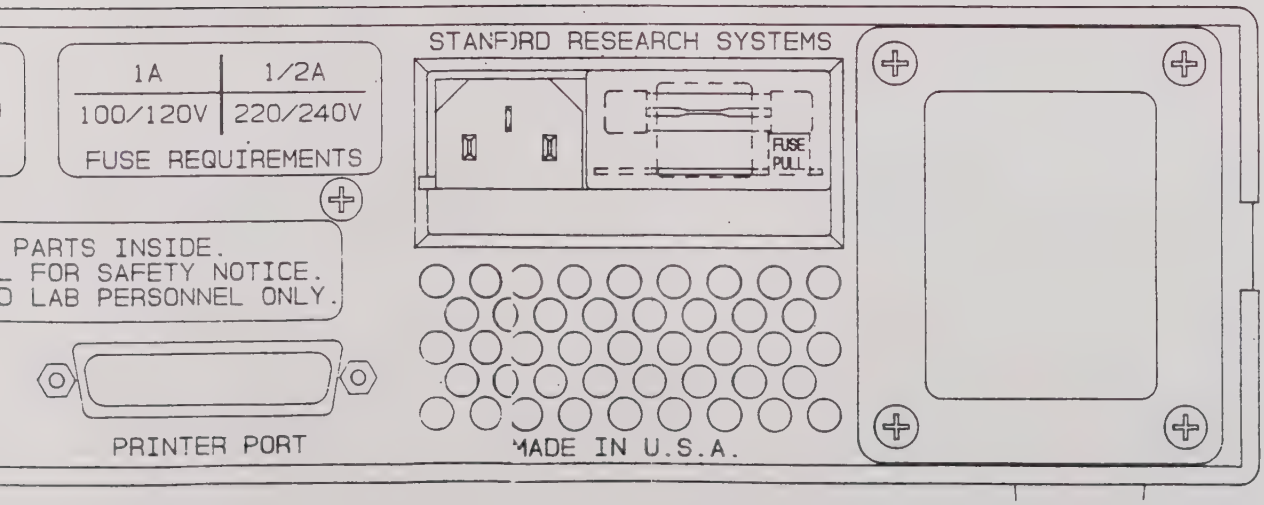
REAR PANEL	TIMEBASE	DVM's	DAC's
Operation	10,18	10,18	7,19 - 22
Circuit Schematic	85,S7	83,89,S12	83,90,S12
Control Commands	CLCK,CLKF	VOLT?,RNGE	VBEG,VSTP, VOUT,SCEN

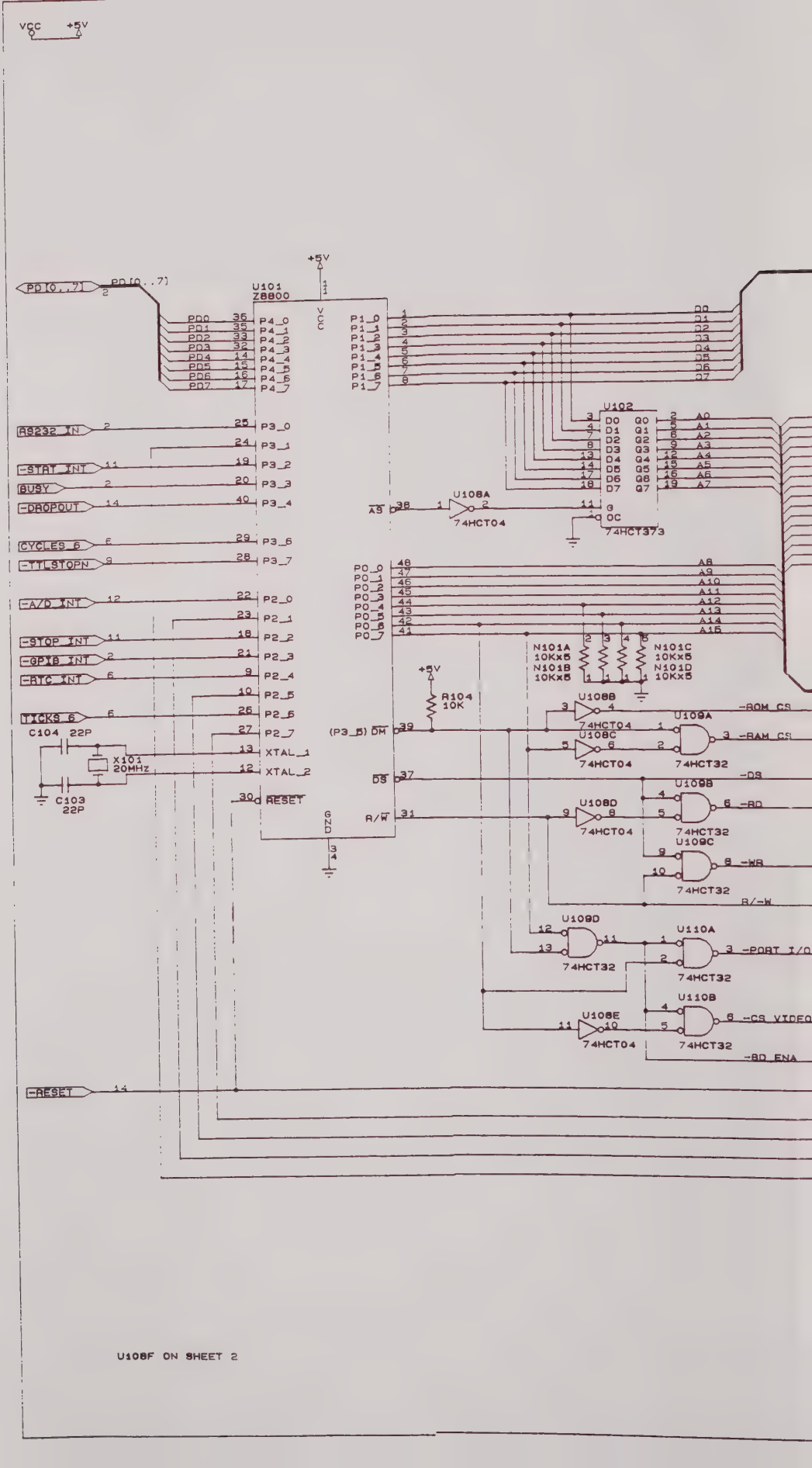


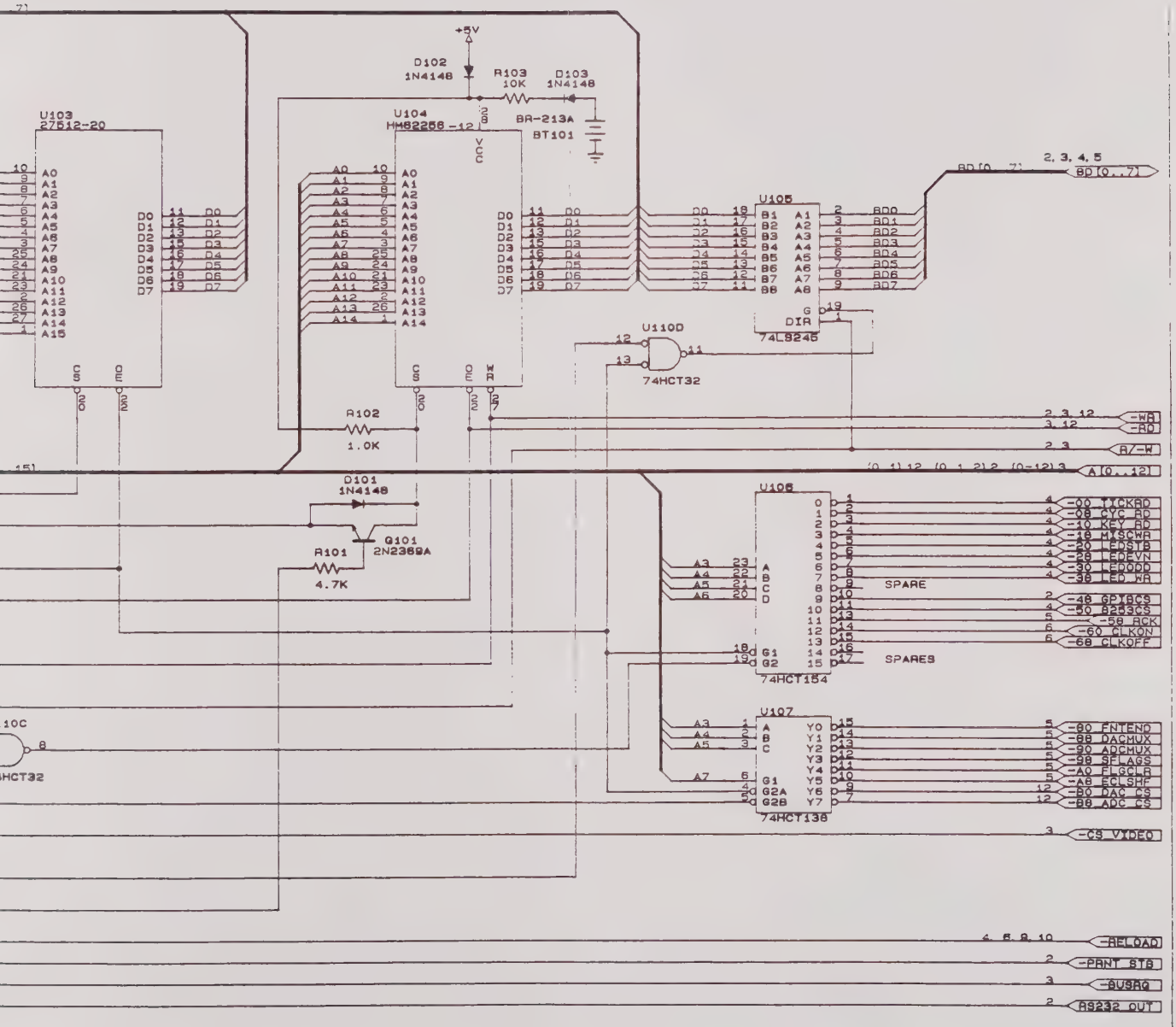


RT	PRINT & PLOT	CONFIG	EXT	A & B INPUTS	REF OUT
	6,18 81,S2 PLOT,PDEV, PLAD,PLPT,PCLR	17 - 22 SCAN,VOUT, DBEG,DSTP	9,10,19 86,S8,S9 LEVL,MTRG, ARMM,TERM	9,10,19 86,S8 LEVL,TERM, TCPL,TSLP	10 84,S6 RLVL

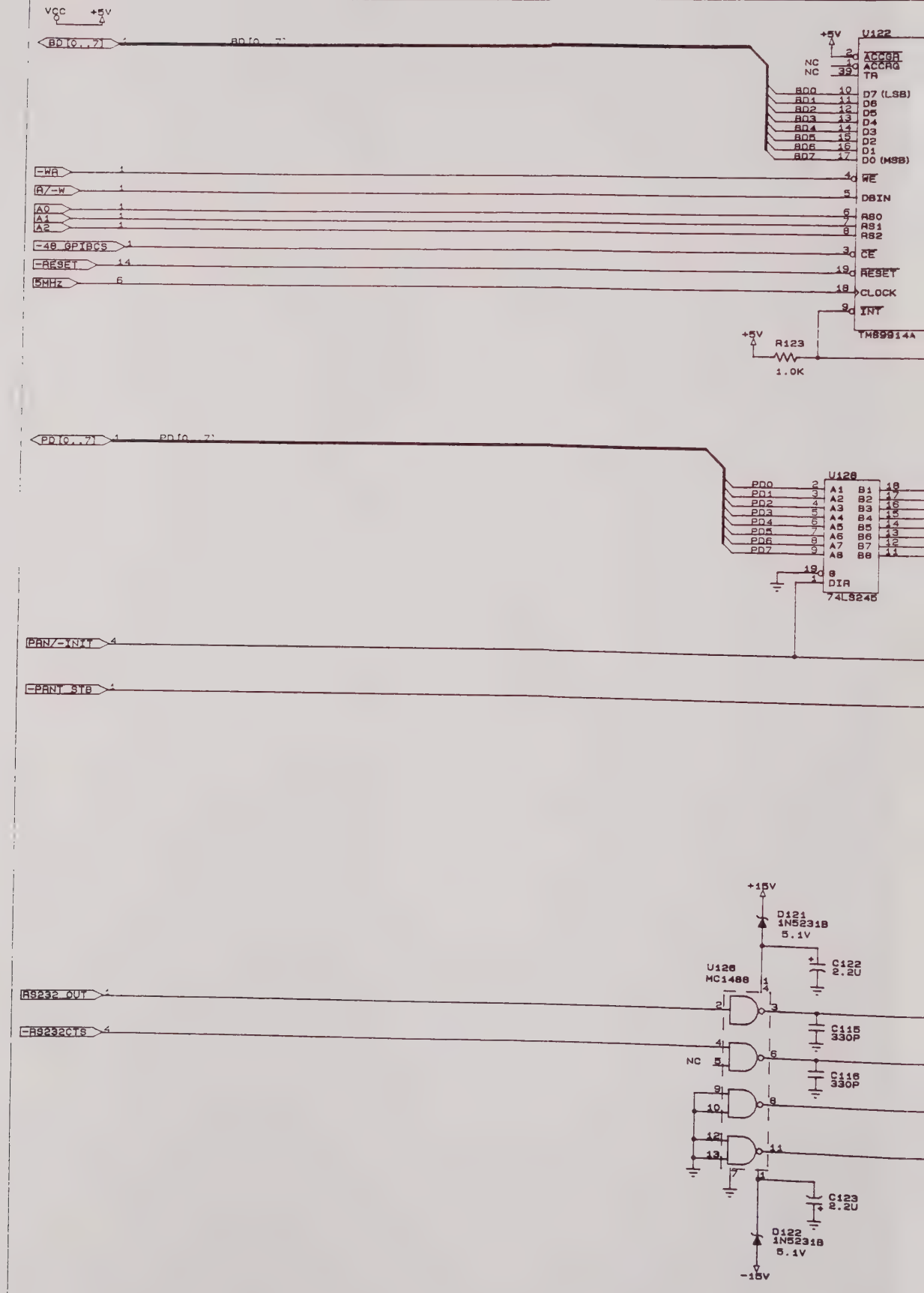
	RS232	POWER SUPPLY
9	17,29	iv
2	82,S2	90,S13,S14

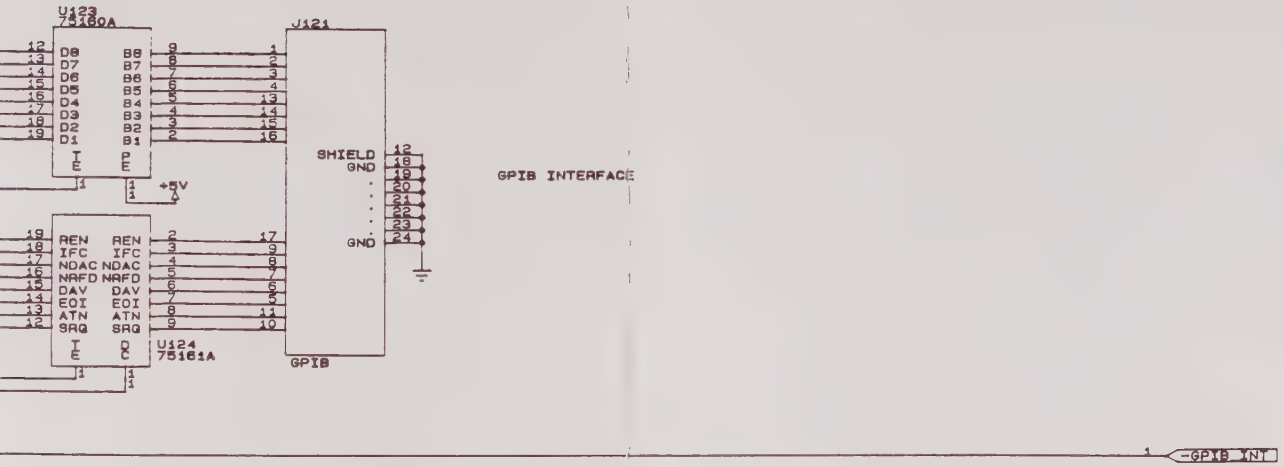


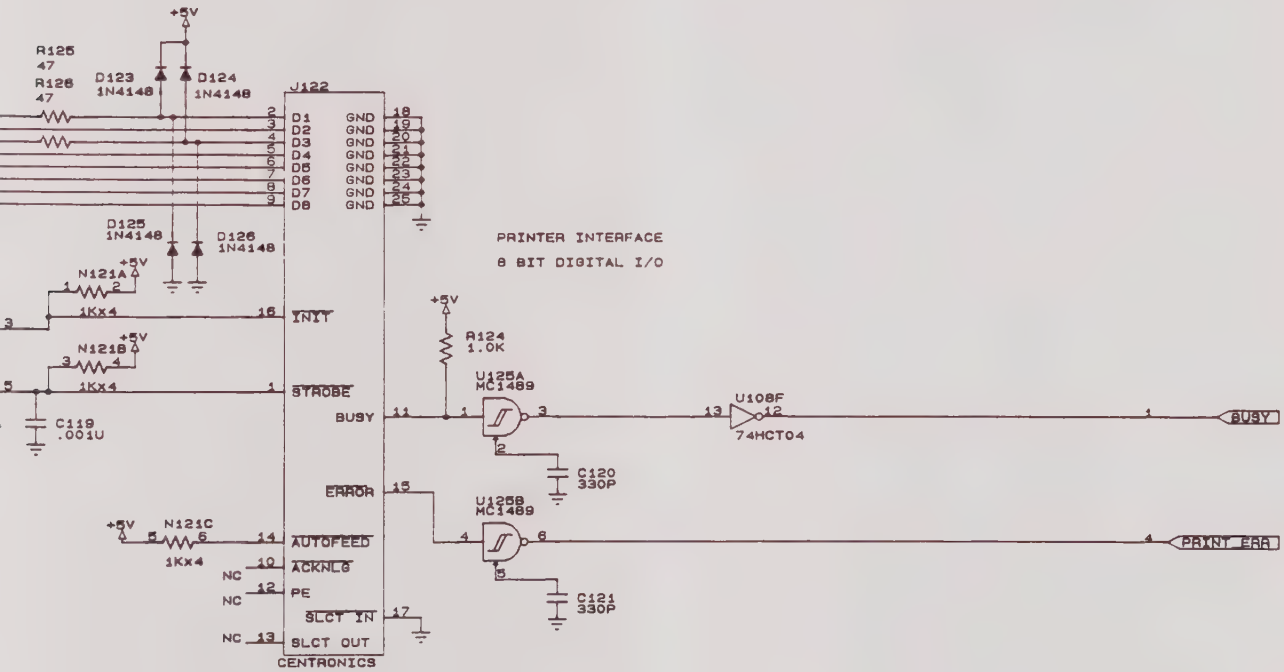

VCC +5V
U101
Z8800
PD[0..7]
AS232_IN
-STAT_INT
BUSY
-DROPOUT
CYCLES_6
-TTLSTOPN
-A/D_INT
-STOP_INT
-GPIB_INT
-RTC_INT
TICKS_6
C104 22P
X101 20MHz
C103 22P
XTAL_1
XTAL_2
RESET
U102
74HCT373
U108A
74HCT04
R104 10K
N101A 10Kx5
N101B 10Kx5
N101C 10Kx5
N101D 10Kx5
U108B
U108C
U108D
U108E
U109A
U109B
U109C
U109D
U110A
U110B
74HCT32
-ROM_CS
-RAM_CS
-DS
-RD
-WR
R/-W
-PORT_I/O
-CS_VIDEO
-RD_ENA
-RESET
U108F ON SHEET 2

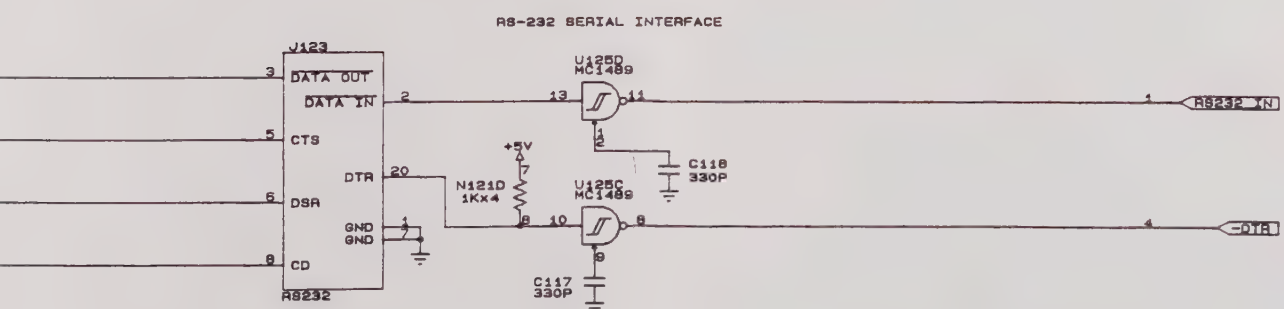


STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: MICROPROCESSOR SYSTEM		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-1	REV: D
Date: January 8, 1989	Sheet 1 of 16	

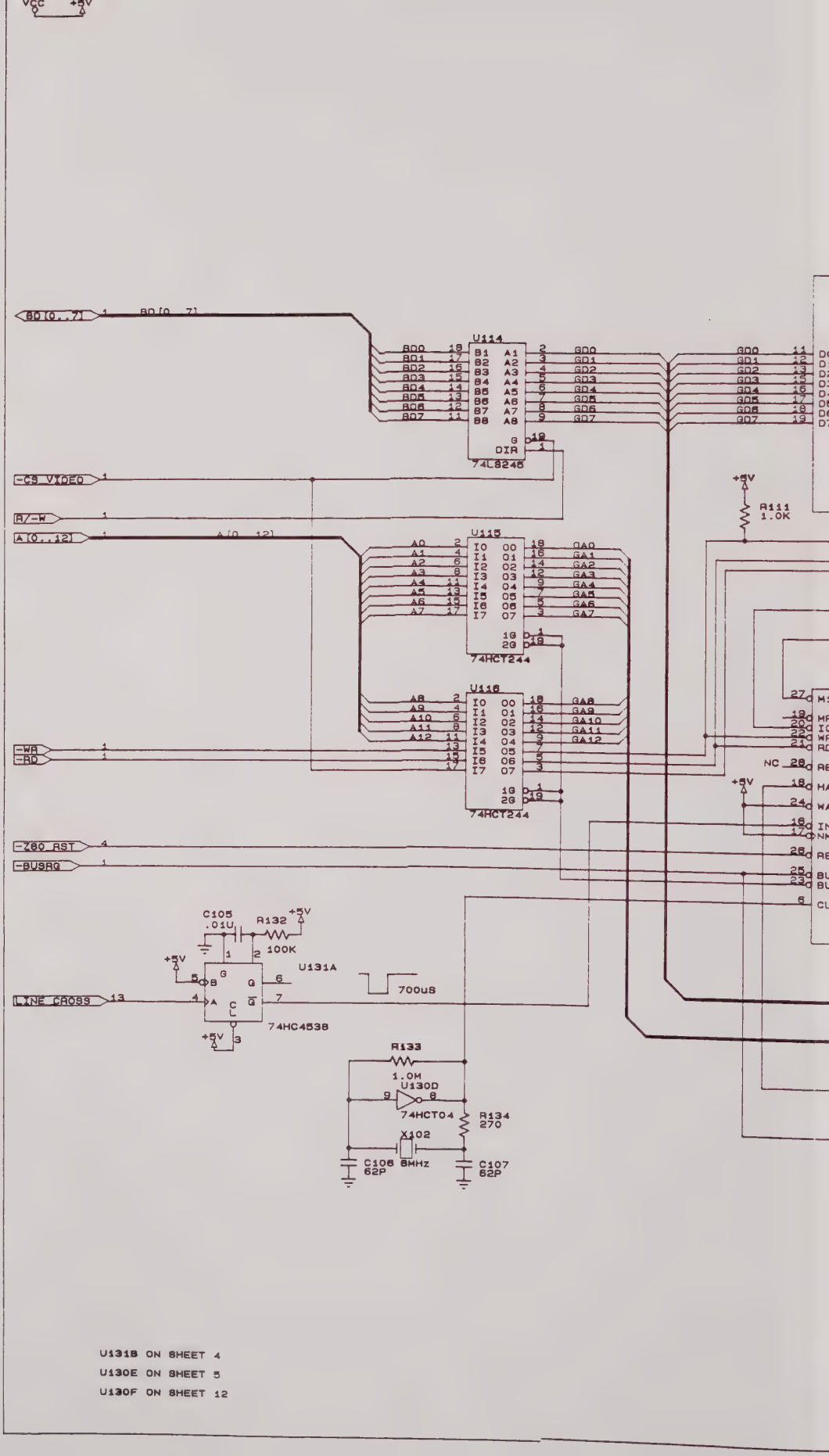

VCC
+5V
BD[0..7]
BD[0..7]
+5V
U122
NC
NC
ACCGR
ACCRQ
TA
BD0
BD1
BD2
BD3
BD4
BD5
BD6
BD7
D7 (LSB)
D6
D5
D4
D3
D2
D1
D0 (MSB)
-WR
R/-W
A0
A1
A2
-488 GPIBCS
-RESET
5MHz
WE
DBIN
RS0
RS1
RS2
CE
RESET
CLOCK
INT
TMS9914A
+5V
R123
1.0K
PD[0..7]
PD[0..7]
U128
PD0
PD1
PD2
PD3
PD4
PD5
PD6
PD7
A1
A2
A3
A4
A5
A6
A7
A8
B1
B2
B3
B4
B5
B6
B7
B8
G
DIR
74LS245
PAN/-INIT
-PANT STB
RS232 OUT
-RS232CTS
+15V
D121
1N5231B
5.1V
C122
2.2U
U126
MC1488
C115
330P
NC
C116
330P
C123
2.2U
D122
1N5231B
5.1V
-15V

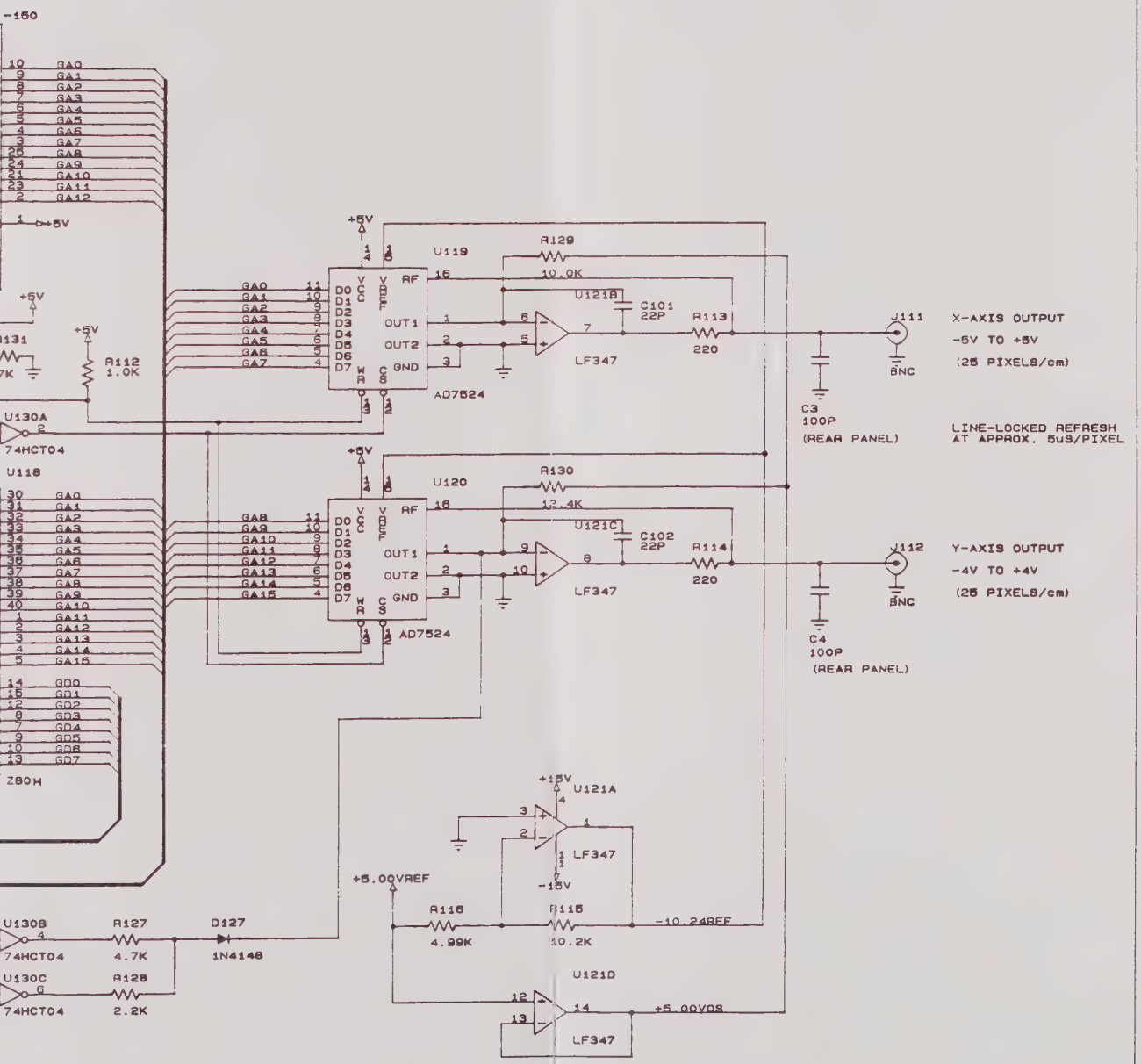




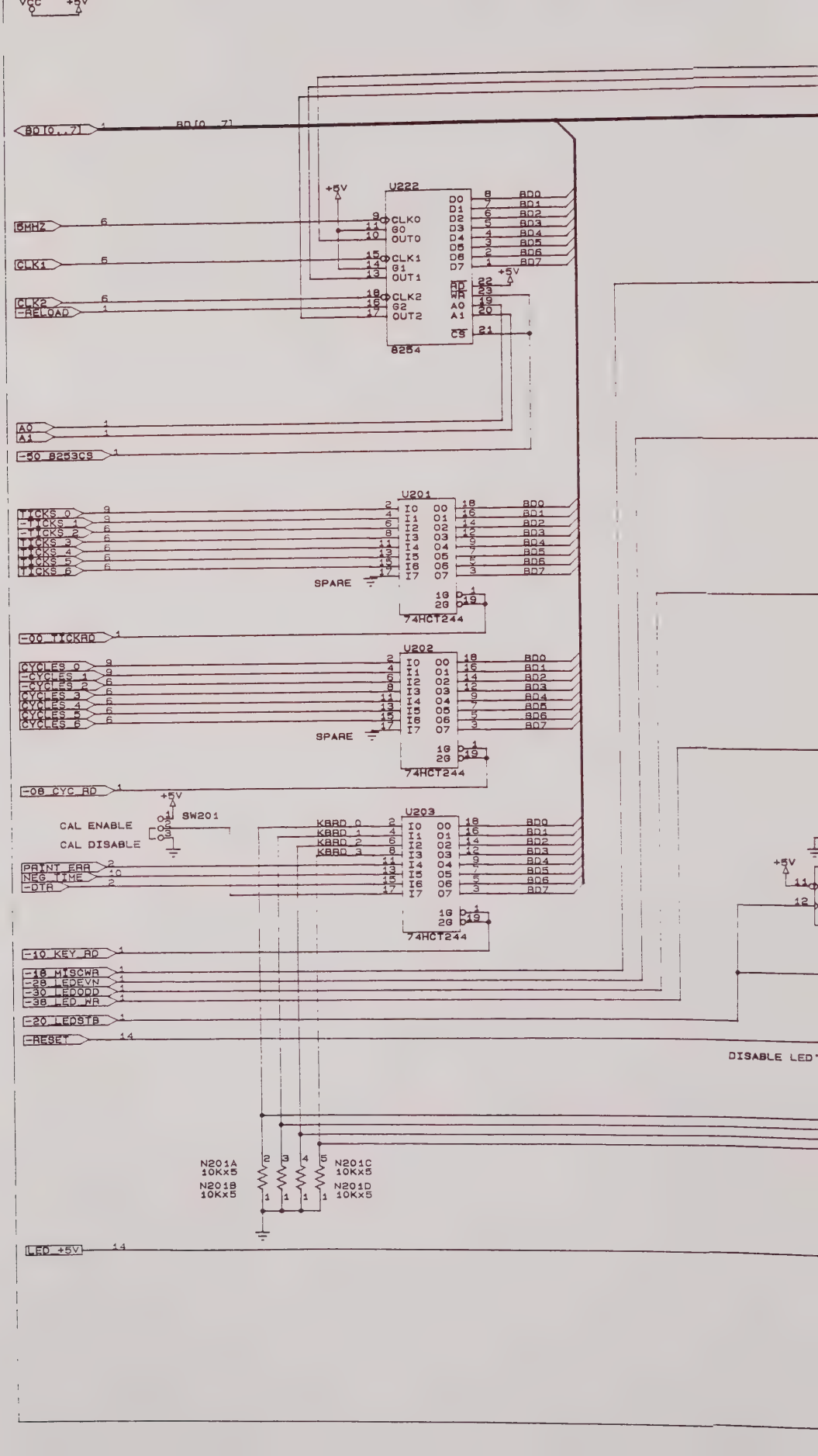


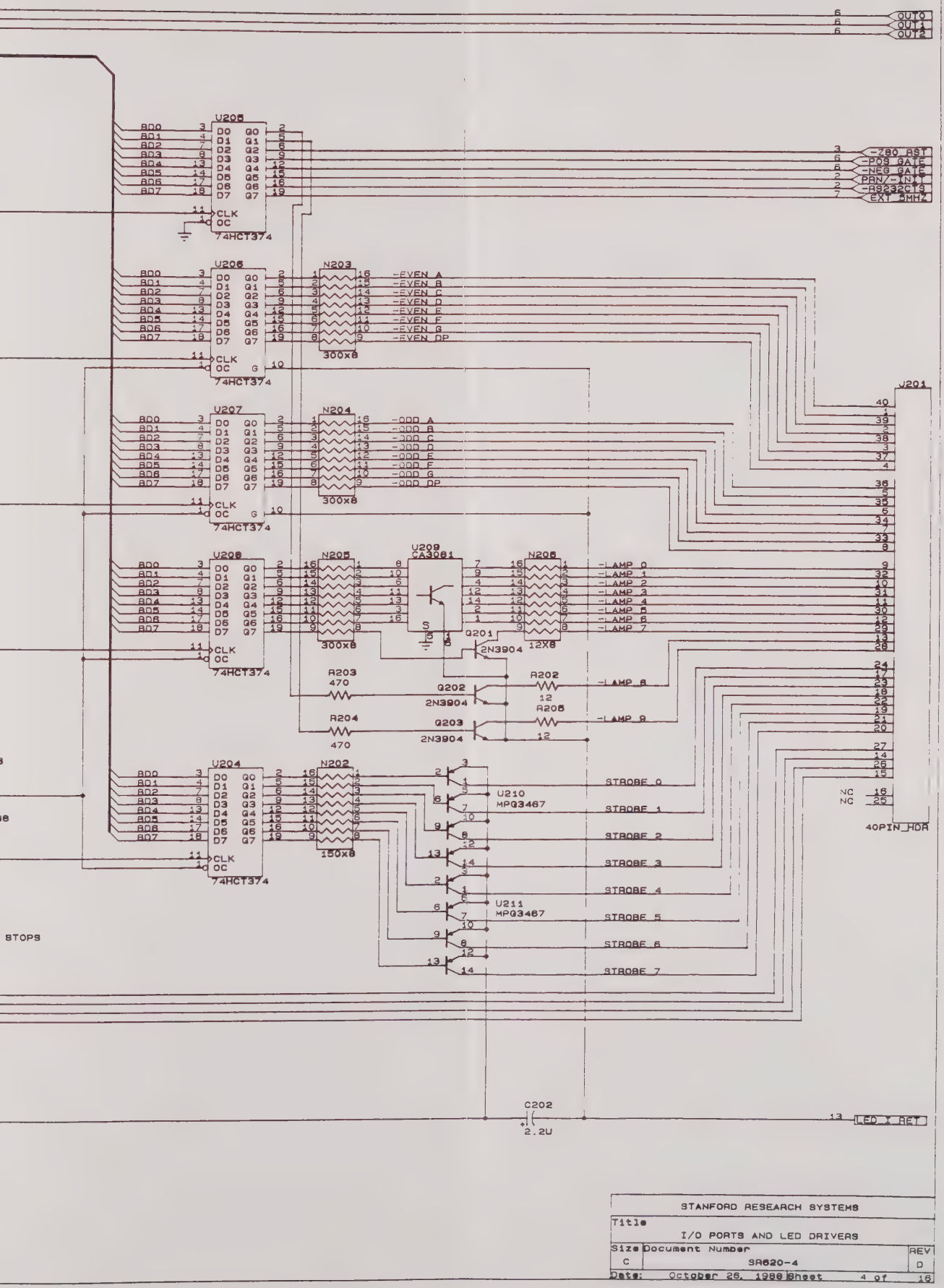
STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: GPIB / RS232 / PRINTER INTERFACE		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-2	REV: D
Date: October 26, 1990	Sheet: 2 of 16	


VCC +5V
BD[0..7]
BD[0..7]
U114
BD0 BD1 BD2 BD3 BD4 BD5 BD6 BD7
B1 B2 B3 B4 B5 B6 B7 B8
A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7 A8
G
DIR
74LS245
GD0 GD1 GD2 GD3 GD4 GD5 GD6 GD7
-CS_VIDEO
R/-W
A[0..12]
A[0..12]
U115
A0 A1 A2 A3 A4 A5 A6 A7
I0 I1 I2 I3 I4 I5 I6 I7
00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07
GA0 GA1 GA2 GA3 GA4 GA5 GA6 GA7
74HCT244
U116
A8 A9 A10 A11 A12
GA8 GA9 GA10 GA11 GA12
74HCT244
-WR
-RD
-Z80_RST
-BUSRQ
+5V
R111
1.0K
NC
C105
.01U
R132
100K
U131A
LINE_CROSS
700uS
74HC4538
R133
1.0M
U130D
74HCT04
R134
270
X102
C106
62P
8MHz
C107
62P
U131B ON SHEET 4
U130E ON SHEET 5
U130F ON SHEET 12

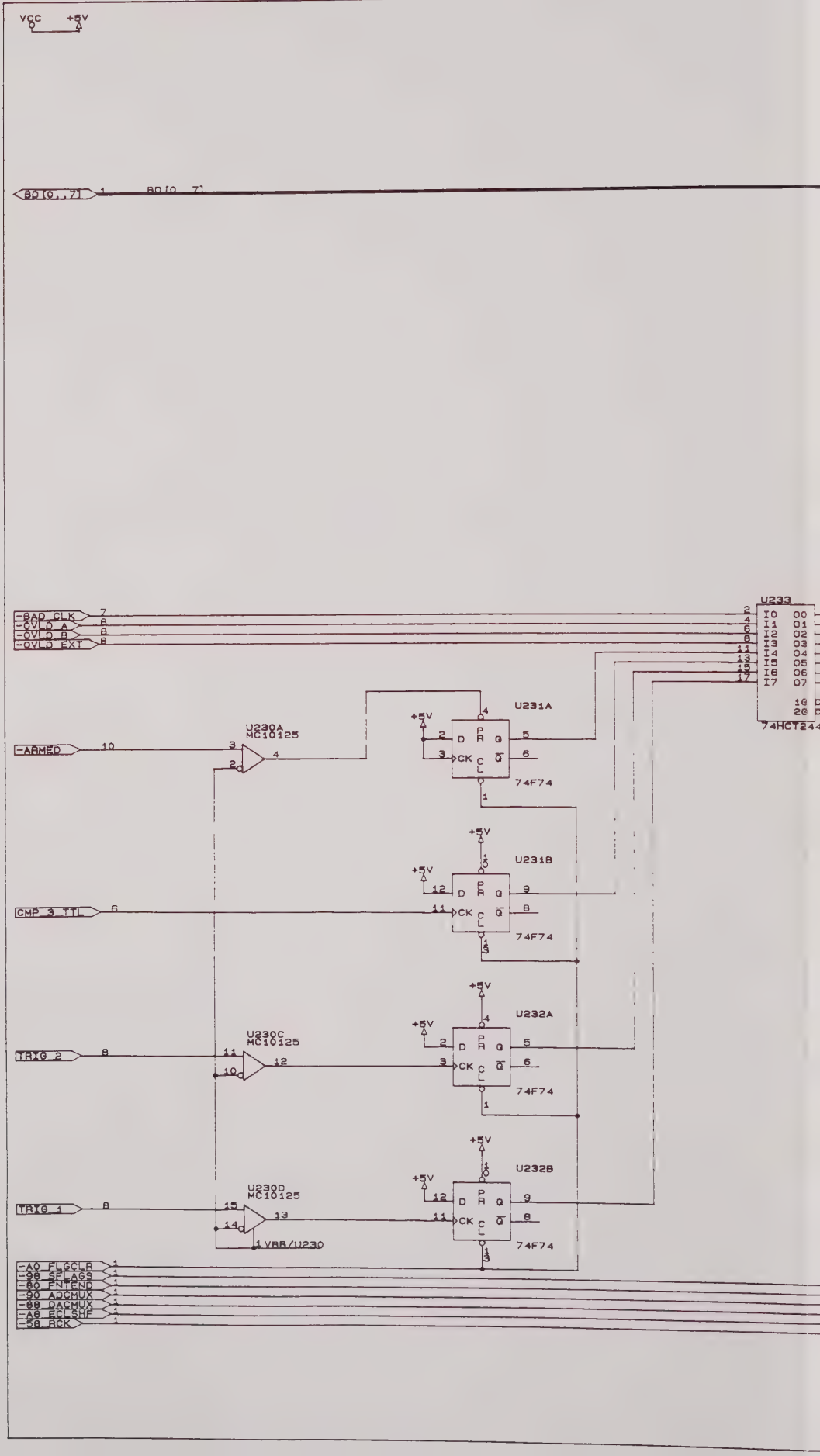


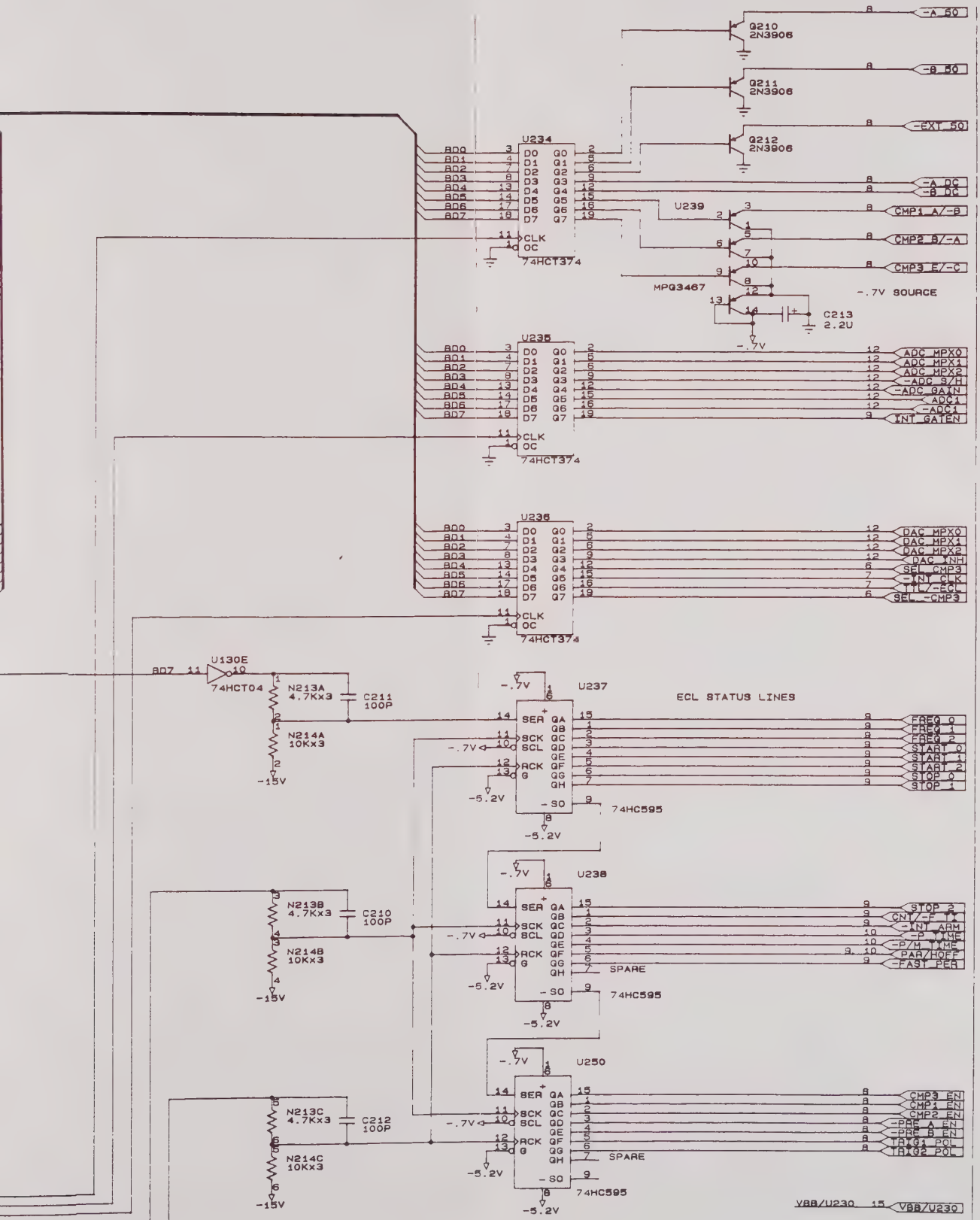
STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: VIDEO GRAPHICS CONTROLLER		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-3	REV: D
Date: October 30, 1988	Sheet 3 of 16	


BD[0..7]
U222
8254
6MHZ
CLK1
CLK2
-RELOAD
A0
A1
-50_8253CS
U201
TICKS_0
-TICKS_1
-TICKS_2
TICKS_3
TICKS_4
TICKS_5
TICKS_6
SPARE
74HCT244
-00_TICKRD
U202
CYCLES_0
-CYCLES_1
-CYCLES_2
CYCLES_3
CYCLES_4
CYCLES_5
CYCLES_6
-08_CYC_RD
SW201
CAL ENABLE
CAL DISABLE
U203
KBRD_0
KBRD_1
KBRD_2
KBRD_3
PRINT_ERR
NEG_TIME
-DTR
-10_KEY_RD
-18_MISCWR
-28_LEDEVN
-30_LEDODD
-38_LED_WR
-20_LEDSTB
-RESET
N201A 10Kx5
N201B 10Kx5
N201C 10Kx5
N201D 10Kx5
LED +5V
DISABLE LED

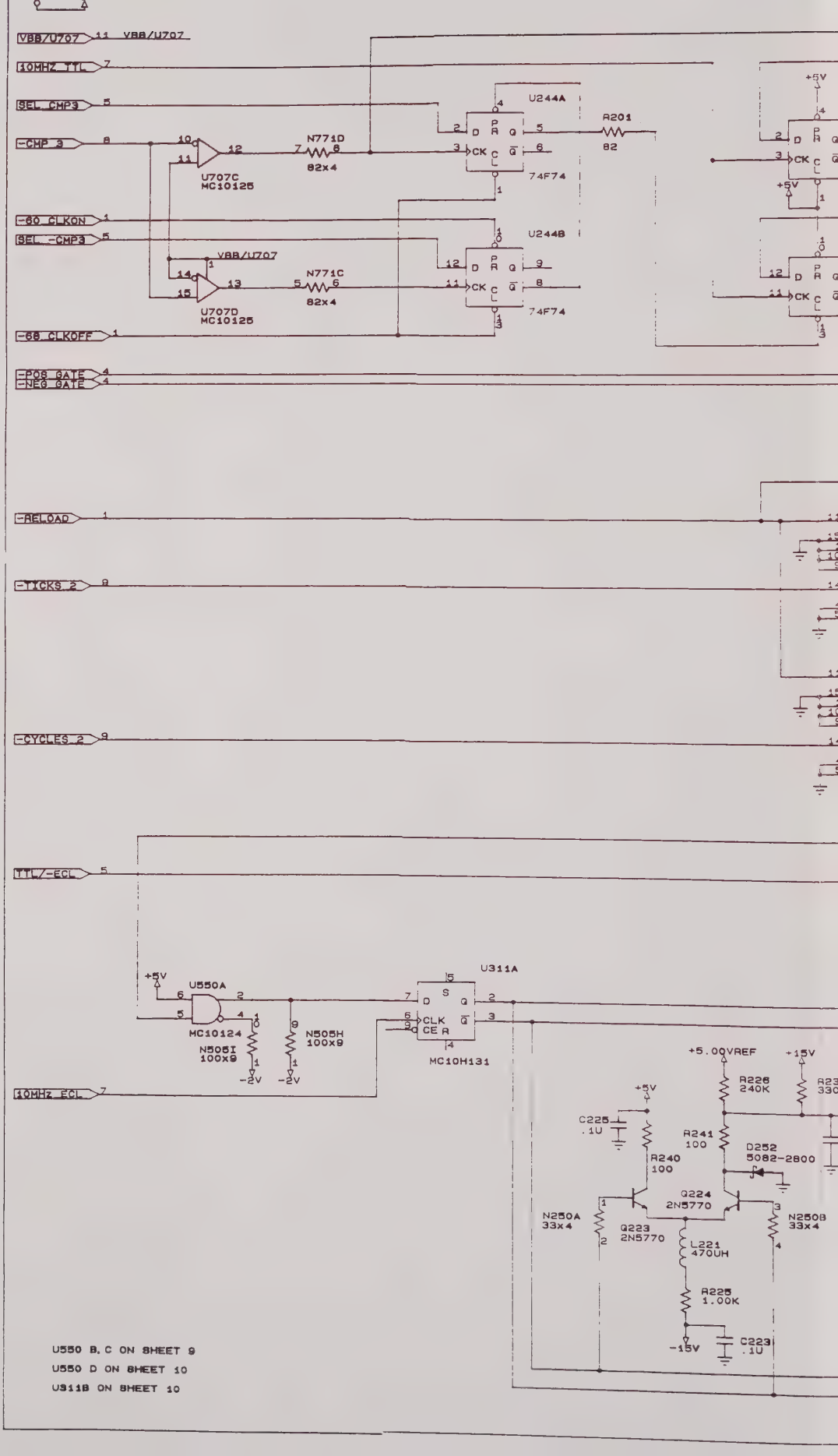


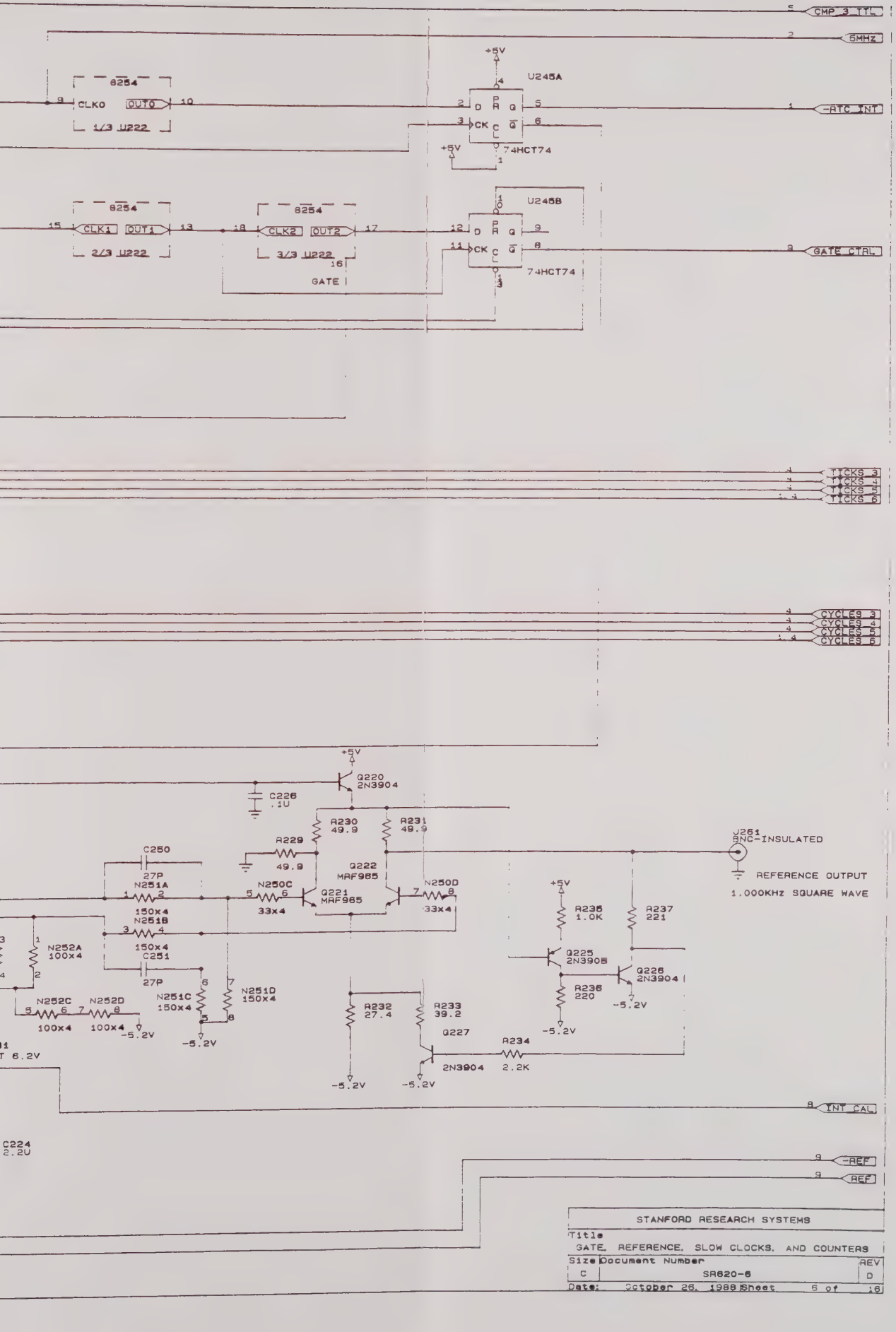
STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: I/O PORTS AND LED DRIVERS		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-4	REV: D
Date: October 26, 1990	Sheet 4 of 16	

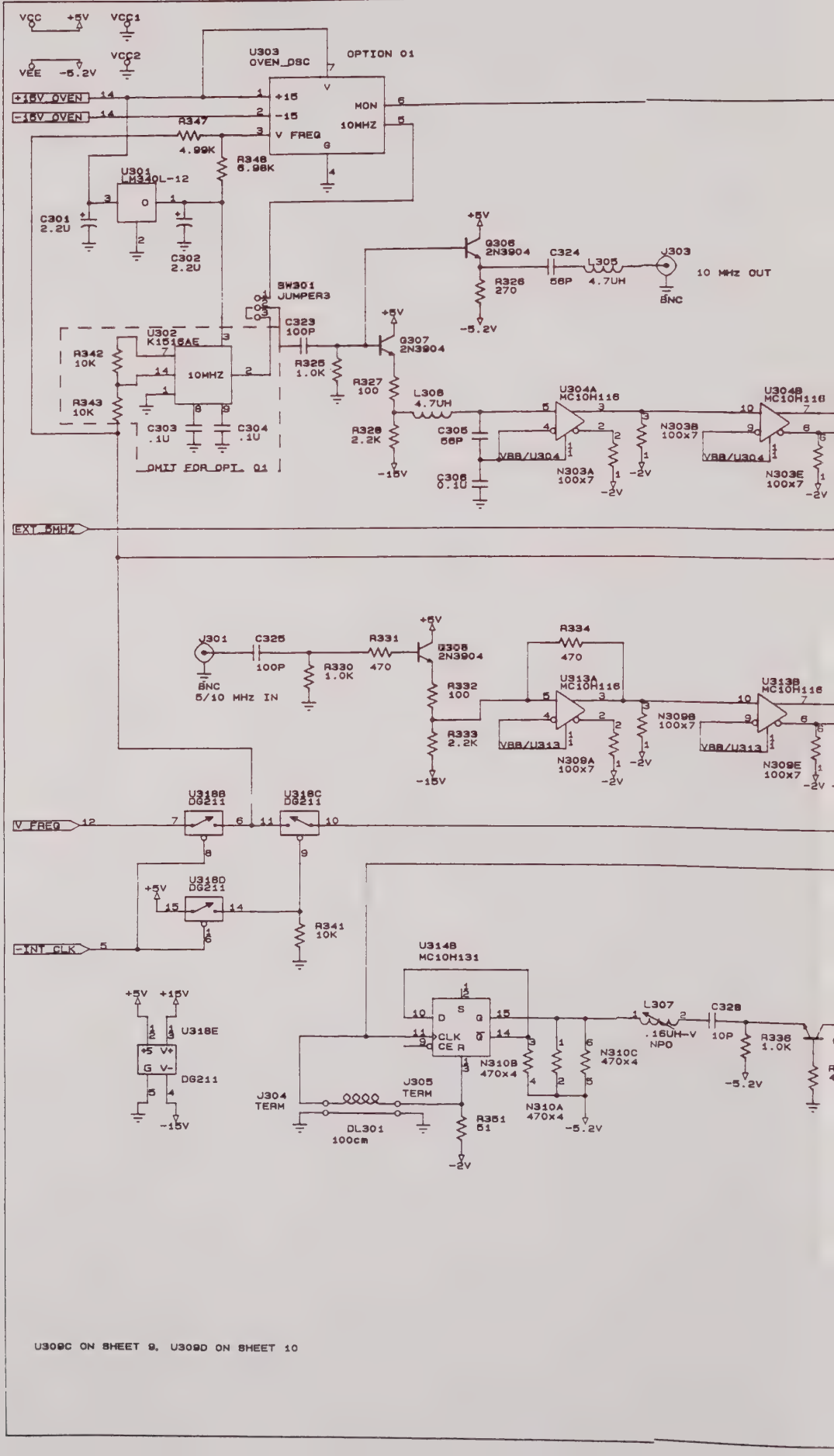

VCC
+5V
BD[0..7]
-BAD_CLK
-OVLD_A
-OVLD_B
-OVLD_EXT
U233
74HCT244
U230A
MC10125
-ARMED
U231A
74F74
U231B
CMP_3_TTL
U230C
MC10125
TRIG_2
U232A
74F74
U230D
MC10125
TRIG_1
U232B
74F74
VBB/U230
-A0_FLGCLR
-B0_SFLAGS
-B0_FNTEND
-B0_ADCMUX
-B0_DACMUX
-A0_ECLSHF
-B0_ACK

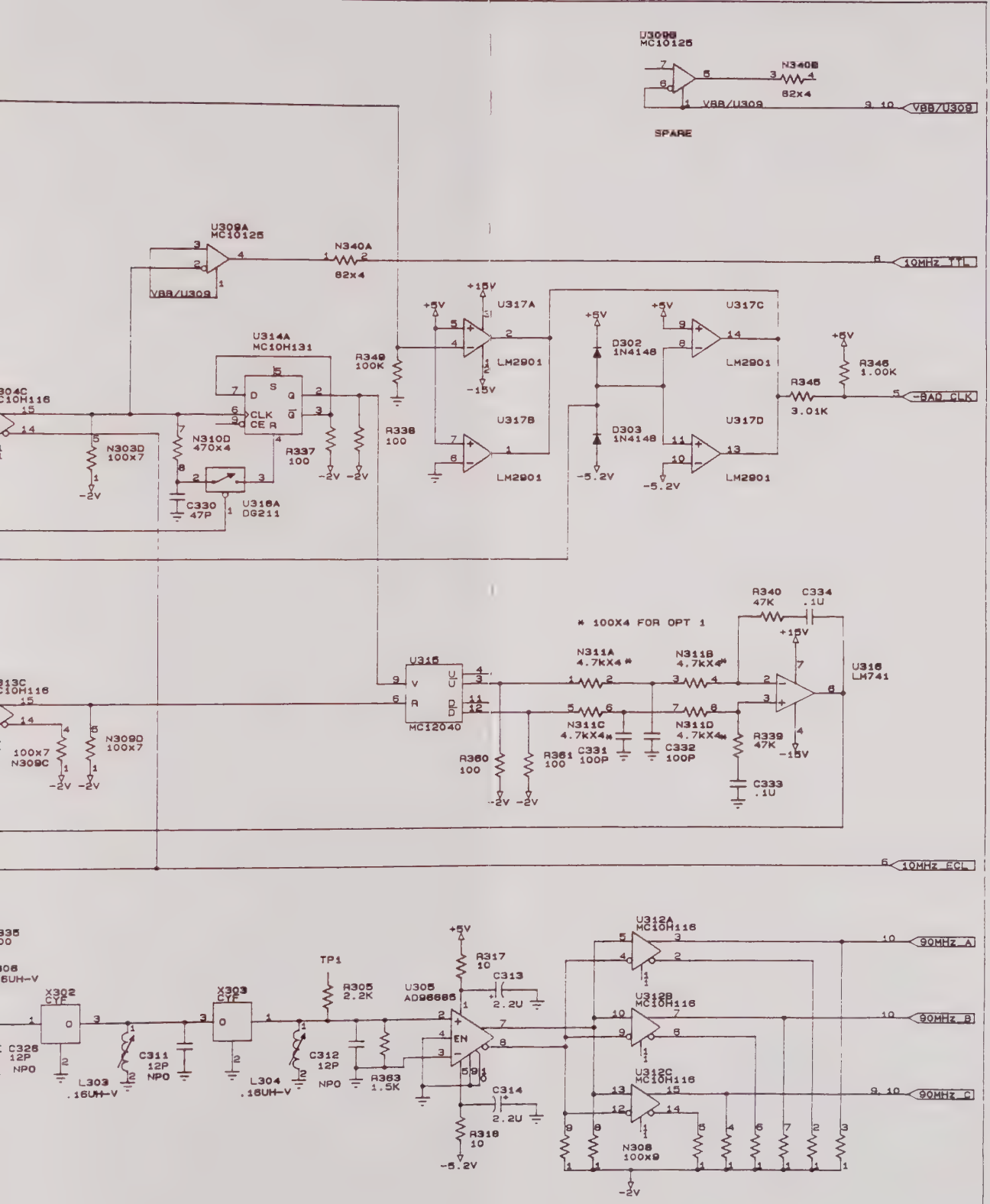


STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: ANALOG AND ECL I/O		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-5	REV: D
Date: October 26, 1988	Sheet 5 of 18	

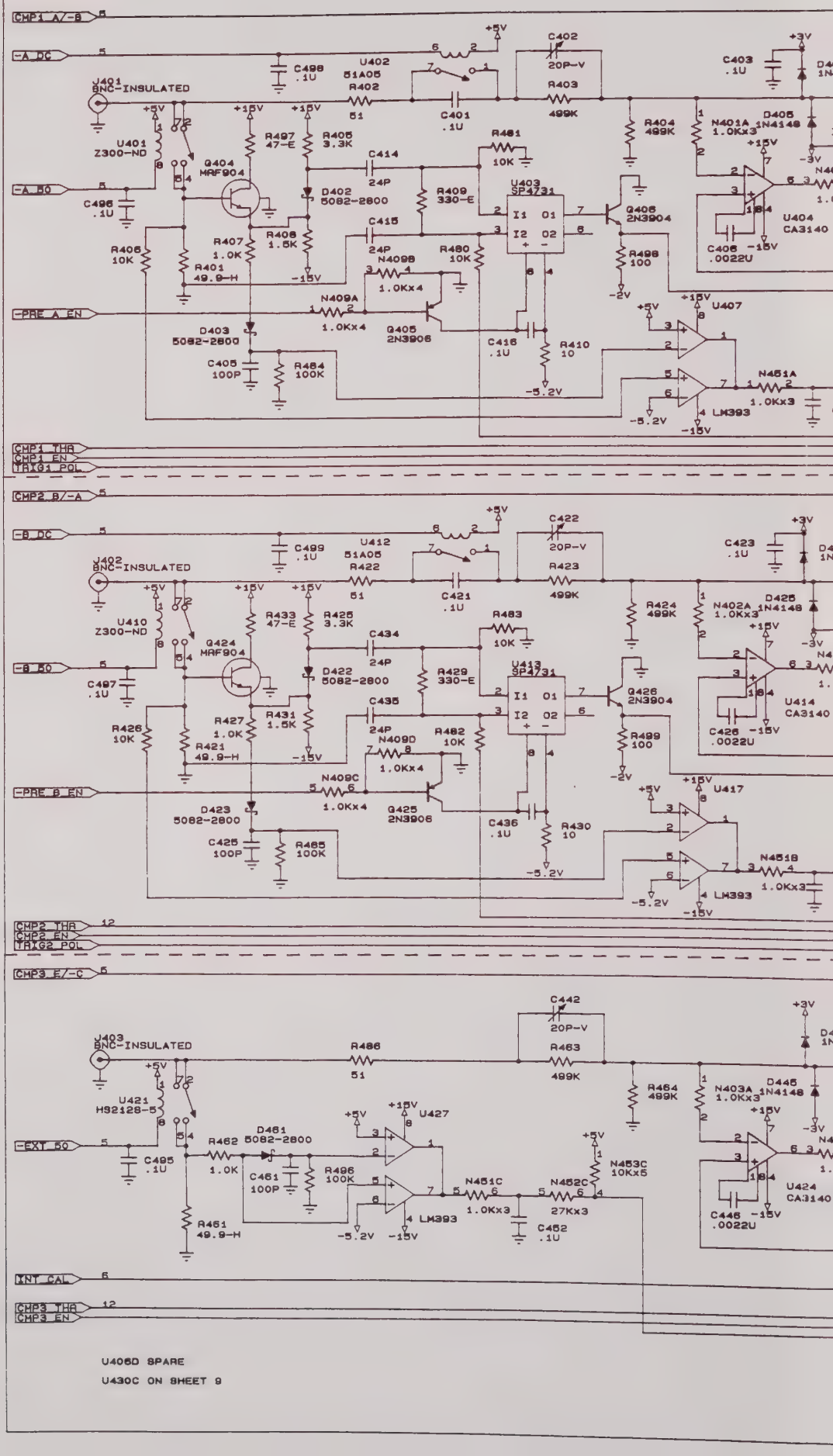

VBB/U707
10MHZ_TTL
SEL_CMP3
-CMP 3
-60_CLKON
SEL_-CMP3
-60_CLKOFF
-POS GATE
-NEG GATE
-RELOAD
-TICKS_2
-CYCLES_2
TTL/-ECL
10MHz_ECL
U244A
74F74
U244B
74F74
R201
82
N771D
82x4
N771C
82x4
U707C
MC10125
U707D
MC10125
U550A
MC10124
N505I
100x9
N505H
100x9
-2V
U311A
MC10H131
+5V
+15V
+5.00VREF
-15V
R226
240K
C225
.1U
R241
100
R240
100
D252
5082-2800
Q224
2N5770
Q223
2N5770
N250A
33x4
N250B
33x4
L221
470UH
R225
1.00K
C223
.1U
U550 B, C ON SHEET 9
U550 D ON SHEET 10
U311B ON SHEET 10

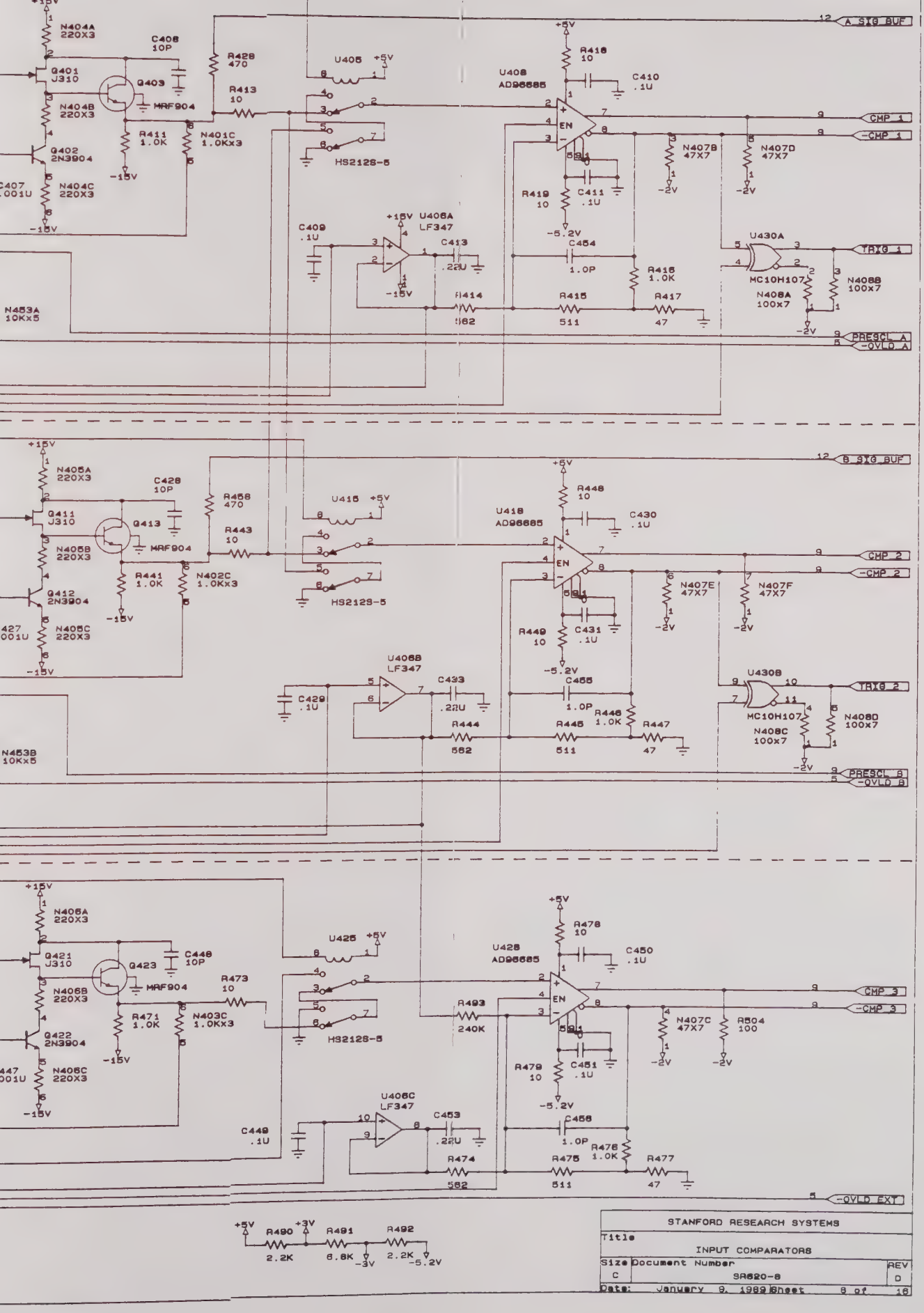

CMP_3_TTL
5MHz
8254
CLK0
OUT0
1/3 U222
+5V
U245A
D
PR
Q
CK
CL
74HCT74
-ATC_INT
8254
CLK1
OUT1
2/3 U222
8254
CLK2
OUT2
3/3 U222
GATE
U245B
74HCT74
GATE_CTRL
TICKS_3
TICKS_4
TICKS_5
TICKS_6
CYCLES_3
CYCLES_4
CYCLES_5
CYCLES_6
Q220
2N3904
C226
.1U
R230
49.9
R231
49.9
R229
49.9
C250
27P
N251A
150x4
N251B
150x4
C251
27P
Q222
MRF965
Q221
MRF965
N250C
33x4
N250D
33x4
J261
BNC-INSULATED
REFERENCE OUTPUT
1.000KHz SQUARE WAVE
R235
1.0K
R237
221
Q225
2N3905
Q226
2N3904
R236
220
-5.2V
N252A
100x4
N252C
100x4
N252D
100x4
N251C
150x4
N251D
150x4
R232
27.4
R233
39.2
Q227
2N3904
R234
2.2K
INT_CAL
-REF
REF
C224
2.2U
STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS
Title
GATE, REFERENCE, SLOW CLOCKS, AND COUNTERS
Size C
Document Number SR620-6
REV D
Date: October 28, 1988 Sheet 5 of 16

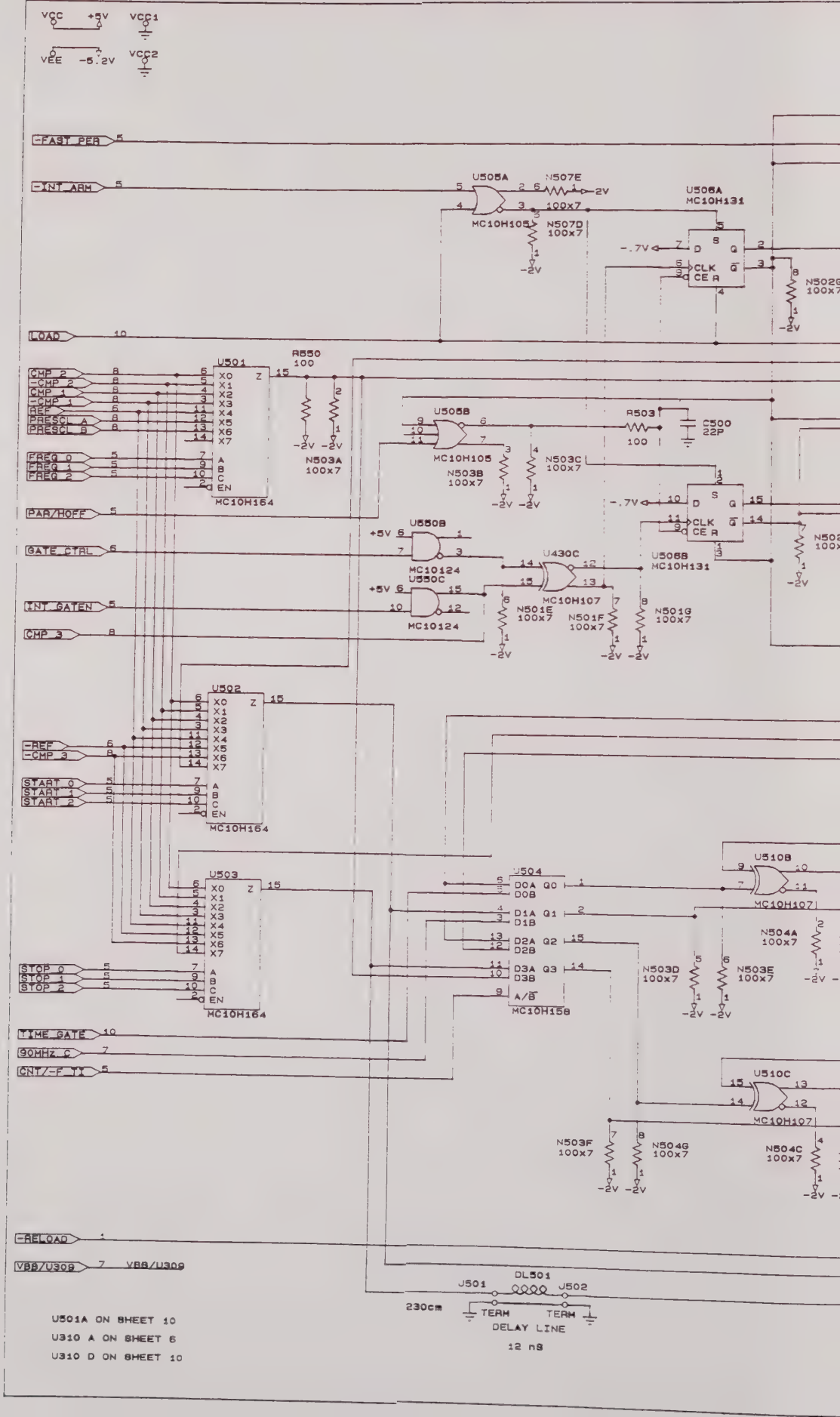

VCC +5V VCC1
VCC2
VEE -5.2V
U303 OVEN_OSC
OPTION 01
+15V_OVEN
-15V_OVEN
+15
-15
V FREQ
MON
10MHZ
R347 4.99K
R348 6.98K
U301 LM340L-12
C301 2.2U
C302 2.2U
SW301 JUMPER3
U302 K1518AE
10MHZ
R342 10K
R343 10K
C303 .1U
C304 .1U
OMIT FOR OPT 01
C323 100P
R325 1.0K
Q307 2N3904
R327 100
R328 2.2K
L308 4.7UH
C305 56P
C306 0.1U
Q308 2N3904
C324 56P
L305 4.7UH
R326 270
J303 BNC
10 MHz OUT
U304A MC10H116
U304B MC10H116
N303A 100x7
N303B 100x7
N303E 100x7
VBB/U304
EXT_5MHZ
J301 BNC
5/10 MHz IN
C325 100P
R330 1.0K
R331 470
Q305 2N3904
R332 100
R333 2.2K
R334 470
U313A MC10H116
U313B MC10H116
N309A 100x7
N309B 100x7
N309E 100x7
VBB/U313
U318B DG211
U318C DG211
U318D DG211
U318E DG211
V_FREQ
-INT_CLK
R341 10K
U314B MC10H131
L307 .16UH-V
C328 10P
R336 1.0K
N310A 470x4
N310B 470x4
N310C 470x4
J304 TERM
J305 TERM
DL301 100cm
R351 51
U309C ON SHEET 9. U309D ON SHEET 10

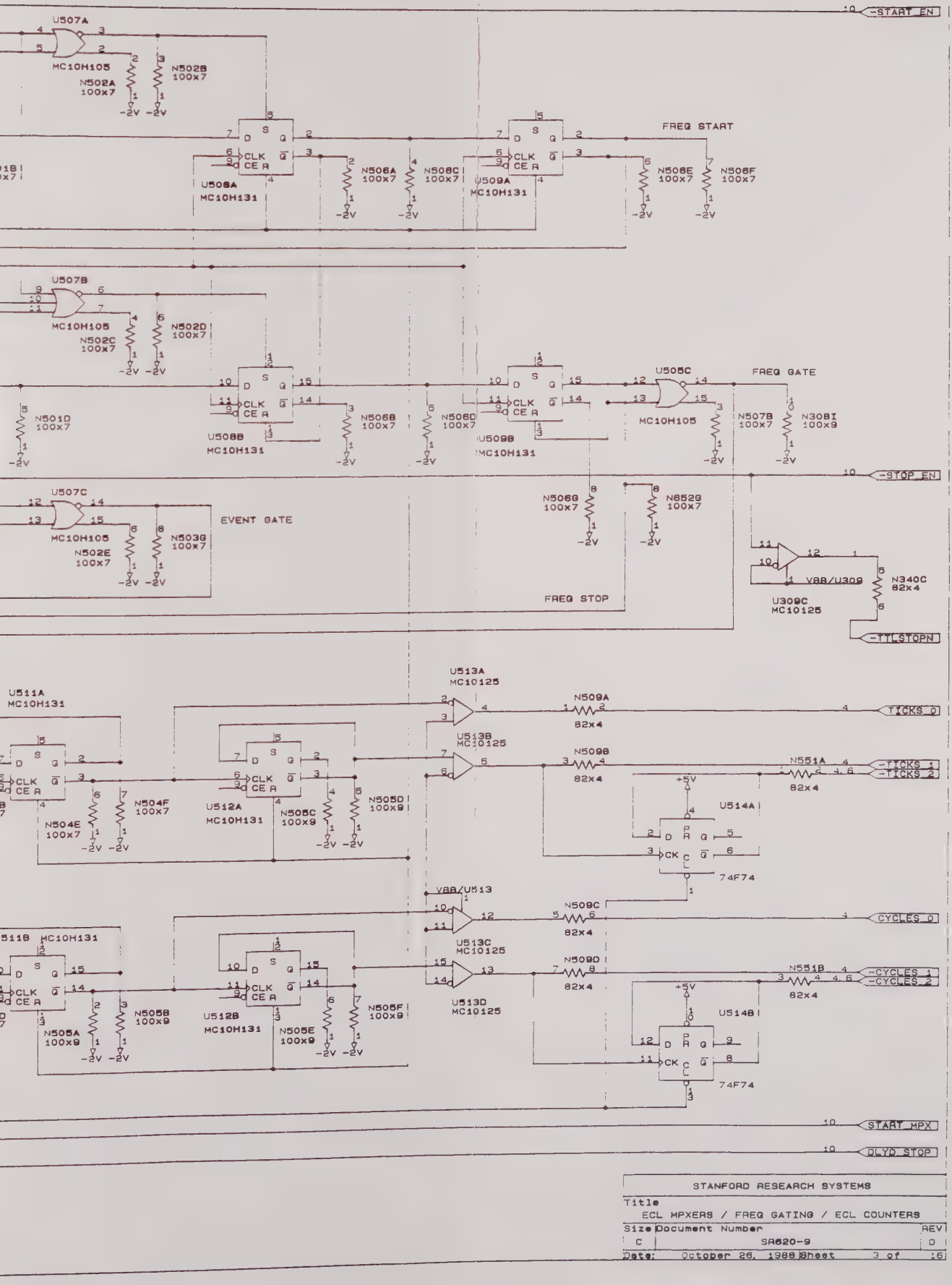


STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: FAST CLOCKS AND REFERENCE OUTPUT		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-7	REV: D
Date: January 9, 1989	Sheet 7 of 18	

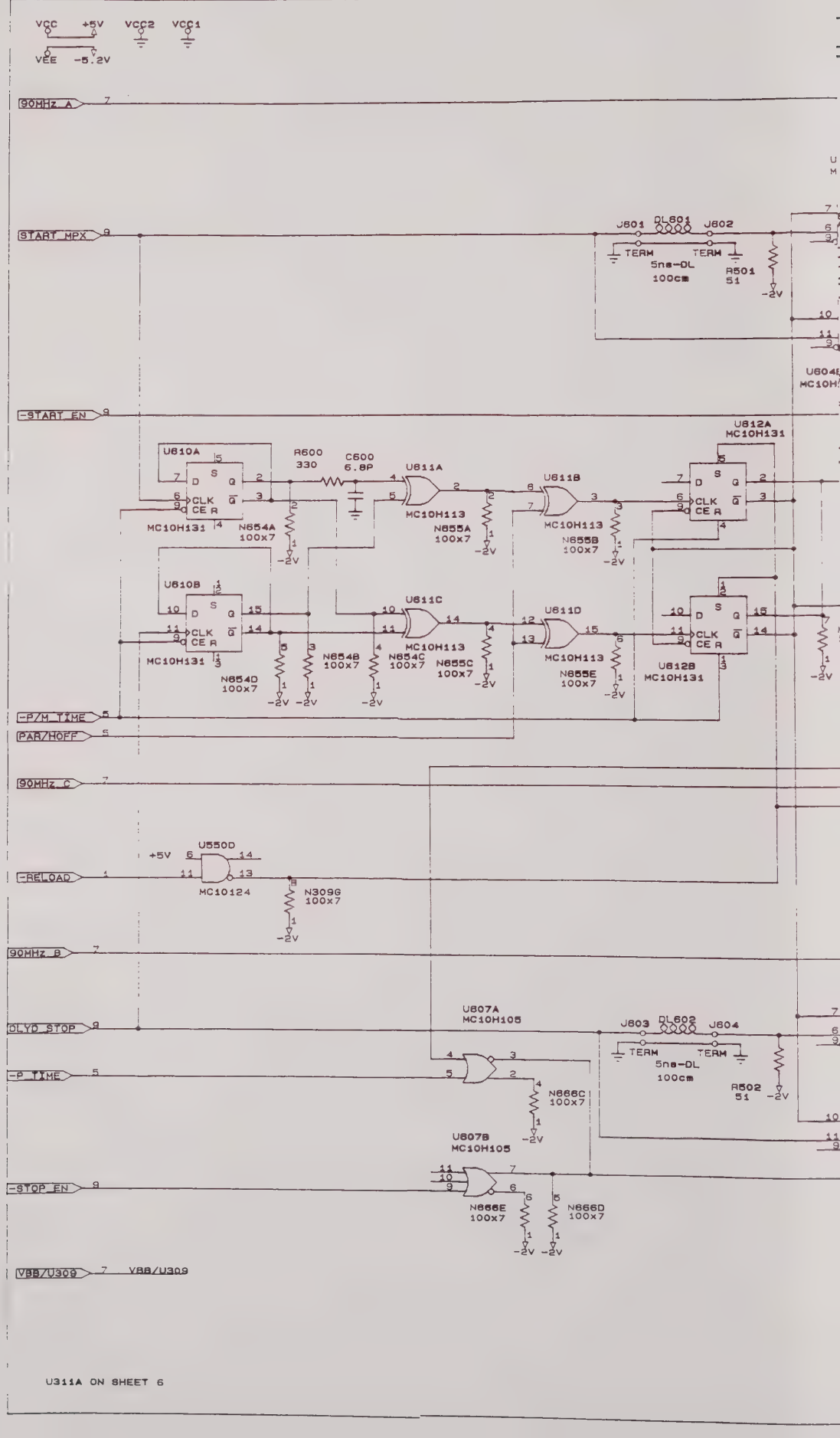

CMP1_A/-B
-A_DC
-A_50
-PRE_A_EN
CMP1_THR
CMP1_EN
TRIG1_POL
U401 BNC-INSULATED
U401 Z300-ND
Q404 MRF904
D402 5082-2800
D403 5082-2800
U402 51A05
U403 SP4731
Q405 2N3906
Q406 2N3904
U404 CA3140
U407
LM393
U410 Z300-ND
Q424 MRF904
D422 5082-2800
D423 5082-2800
U412 51A05
U413 SP4731
Q425 2N3906
Q426 2N3904
U414 CA3140
U417
LM393
CMP2_B/-A
-B_DC
-B_50
-PRE_B_EN
CMP2_THR
CMP2_EN
TRIG2_POL
U403 BNC-INSULATED
U421 H92128-5
D461 5082-2800
U427
LM393
U424 CA3140
CMP3_E/-C
-EXT_50
EXT_CAL
CMP3_THR
CMP3_EN
U406D SPARE
U430C ON SHEET 9

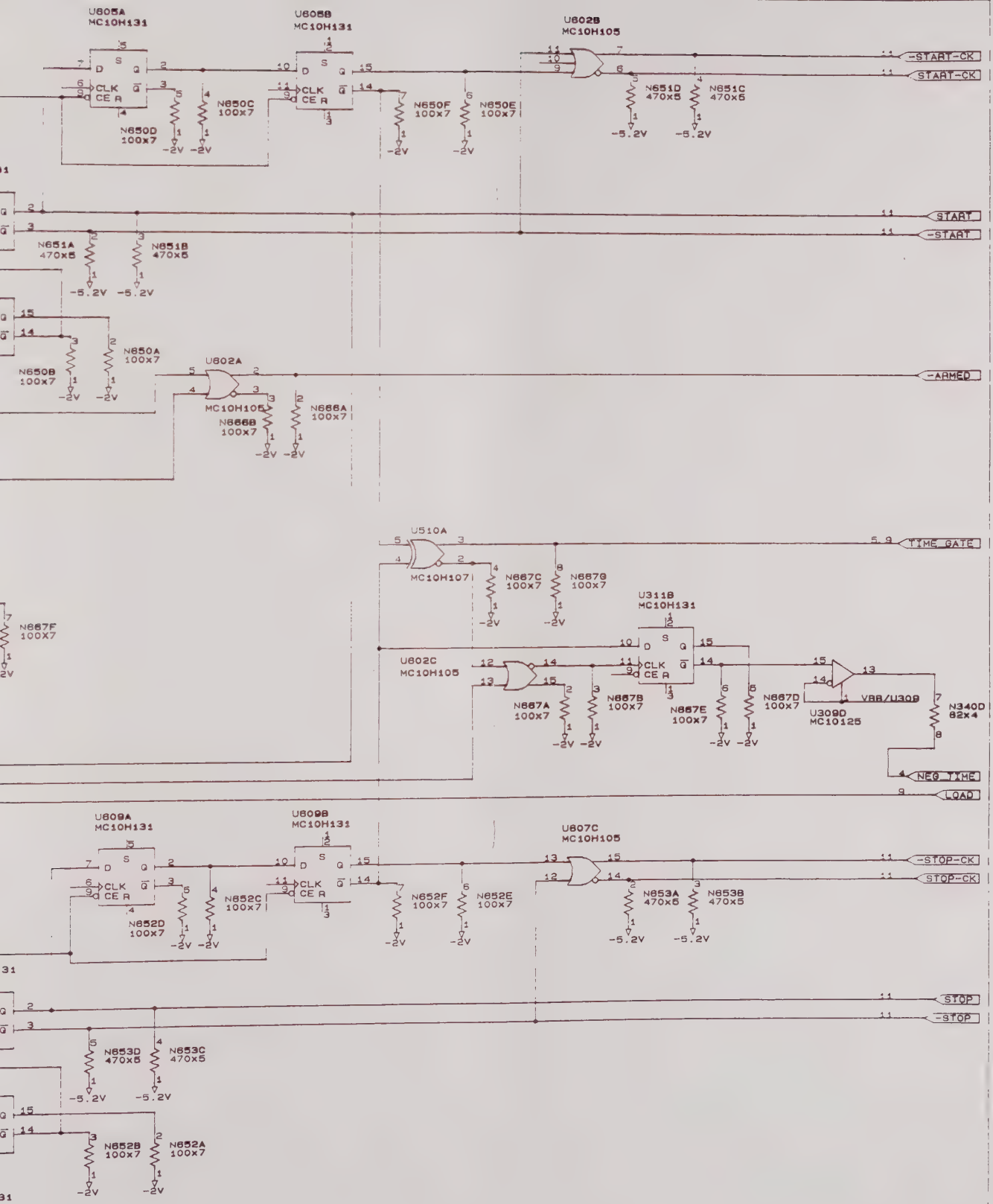

A SIG BUF
B SIG BUF
CMP 1
-CMP 1
CMP 2
-CMP 2
CMP 3
-CMP 3
TRIG 1
TRIG 2
PRESCL A
-OVLD A
PRESCL B
-OVLD B
-OVLD EXT
U408 AD96685
U418 AD96685
U428 AD96685
U405
U415
U425
HS2128-5
U406A LF347
U406B LF347
U406C LF347
MC10H107
Q401 J310
Q402 2N3904
Q403 MRF904
Q411 J310
Q412 2N3904
Q413 MRF904
Q421 J310
Q422 2N3904
Q423 MRF904
+15V
-15V
+5V
-5.2V
+3V
-3V
-2V
STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS
Title
INPUT COMPARATORS
Size C
Document Number SR620-8
REV D
Date: January 9, 1992
Sheet 8 of 10


VCC +5V VCC1
VEE -5.2V VCC2
-FAST PER
-INT ARM
U505A
MC10H105
N507E
100x7
N507D
100x7
U506A
MC10H131
N502G
100x7
LOAD
U501
MC10H164
R550
100
CMP 2
-CMP 2
CMP 1
-CMP 1
REF
PRESCL A
PRESCL B
FREQ 0
FREQ 1
FREQ 2
N503A
100x7
U505B
MC10H105
N503B
100x7
N503C
100x7
R503
100
C500
22P
PAR/HOFF
GATE CTRL
INT GATEN
CMP 3
U550B
U550C
MC10124
U430C
MC10H107
U506B
MC10H131
N501E
100x7
N501F
100x7
N501G
100x7
U502
MC10H164
-REF
-CMP 3
START 0
START 1
START 2
U503
MC10H164
STOP 0
STOP 1
STOP 2
TIME GATE
90MHz C
CNT/-F TX
U504
MC10H158
N503D
100x7
N503E
100x7
N504A
100x7
U510B
MC10H107
U510C
MC10H107
N503F
100x7
N504G
100x7
N504C
100x7
-RELOAD
VBB/U309
VBB/U309
DL501
U501
U502
230cm
TERM
TERM
DELAY LINE
12 nS
U501A ON SHEET 10
U310 A ON SHEET 6
U310 D ON SHEET 10

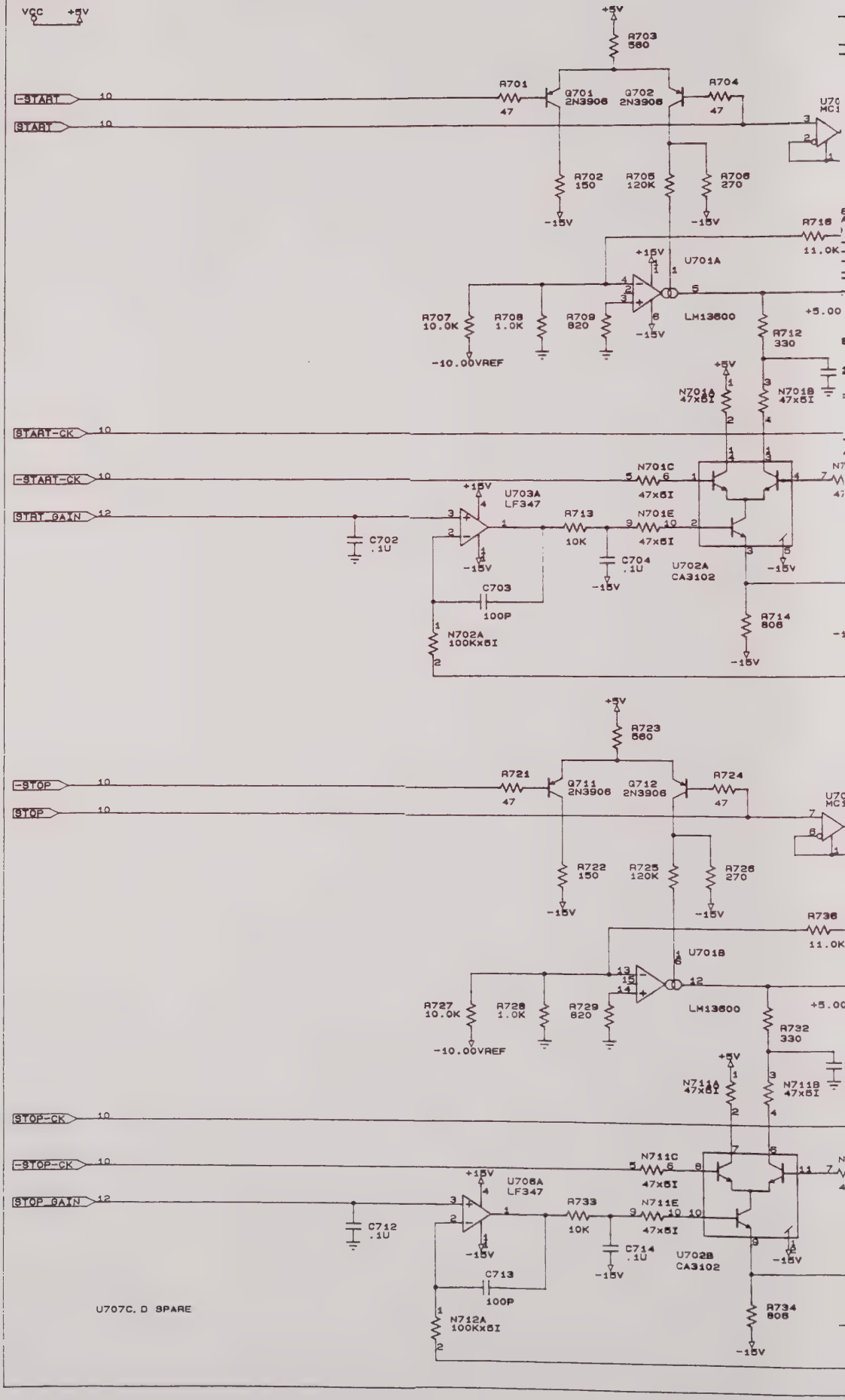


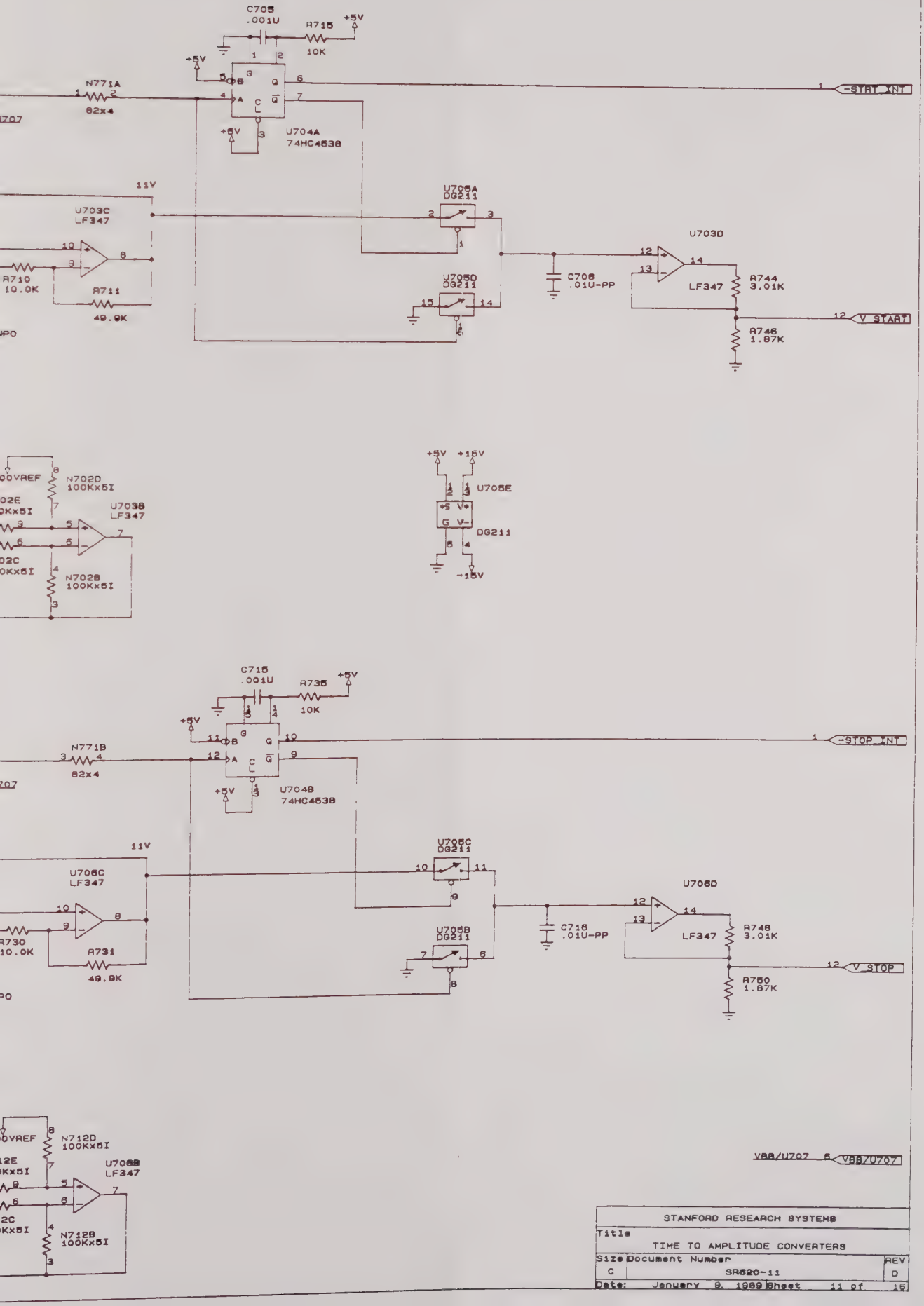
STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: ECL MPXERS / FREQ GATING / ECL COUNTERS		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-9	REV: D
Date: October 26, 1988	Sheet 3 of 16	


VCC +5V VCC2 VCC1
VEE -5.2V
90MHz_A
START_MPX
J601 DL601 J602
TERM TERM
5ns-DL
100cm
R501
51
-2V
-START_EN
U610A
R600
330
C600
6.8P
U611A
U611B
U612A
MC10H131
MC10H113
N654A
100x7
N655A
100x7
N655B
100x7
U610B
U611C
U611D
U612B
N654B
100x7
N654C
100x7
N654D
100x7
N655C
100x7
N655E
100x7
-P/M_TIME
PAR/HOFF
90MHz_C
U550D
+5V
MC10124
-RELOAD
N309G
100x7
90MHz_B
U607A
MC10H105
DLYD_STOP
J603 DL602 J604
-P_TIME
N666C
100x7
R502
51
U607B
-STOP_EN
N666E
100x7
N666D
100x7
VBB/U309
U311A ON SHEET 6

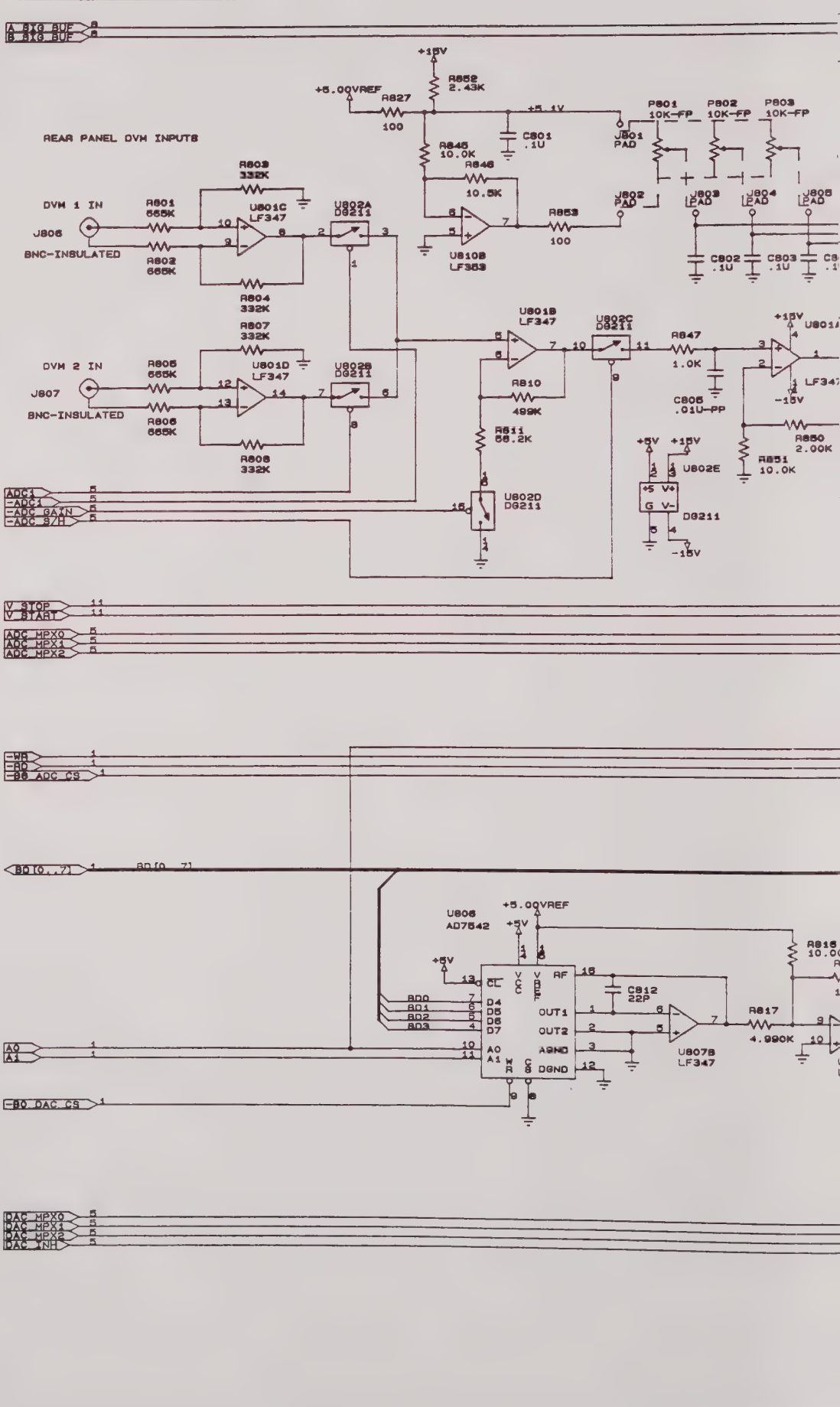


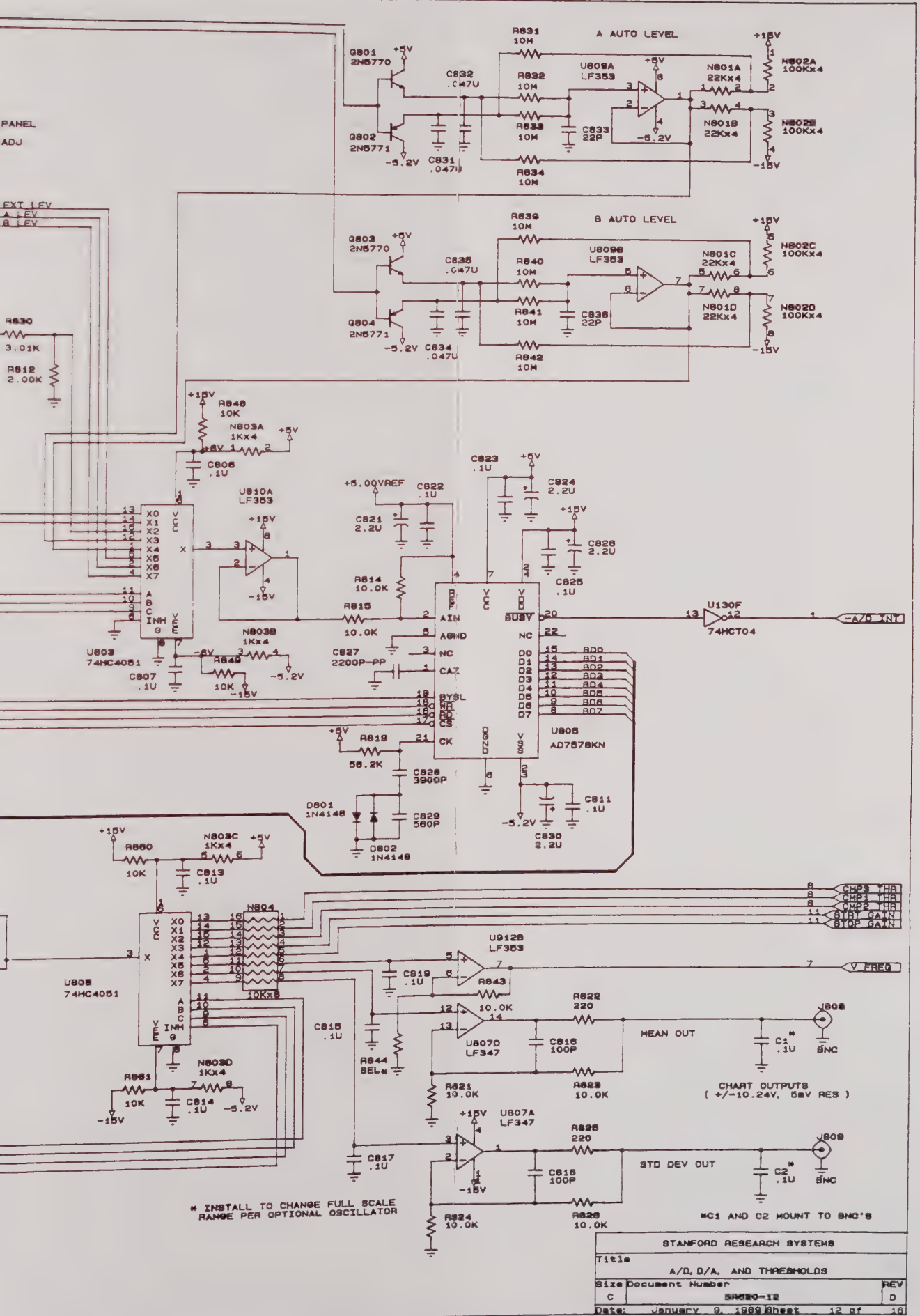
STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: FAST TIME INTERVAL LOGIC		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-10	REV: D
Date: October 26, 1988	Sheet 10 of 16	

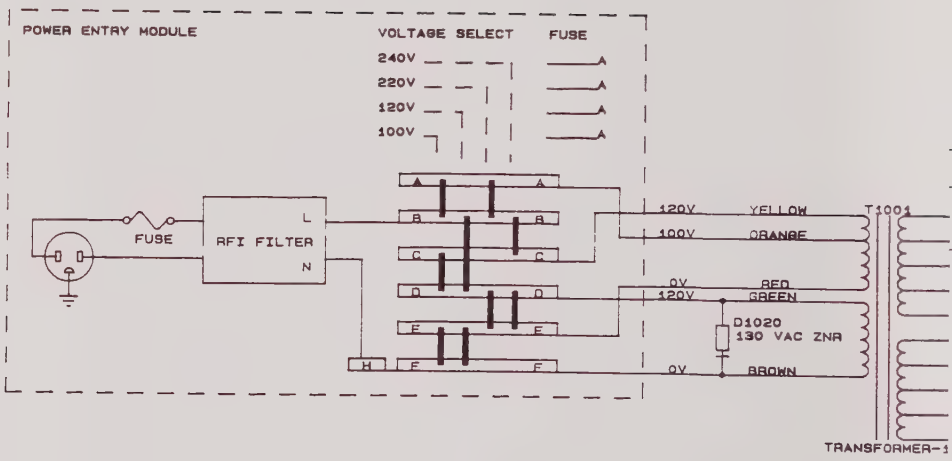

VCC +5V
+5V
R703 560
-START 10
START 10
R701 47
Q701 2N3906
Q702 2N3906
R704 47
R702 150
R705 120K
R706 270
-15V
-15V
R716 11.0K
+15V
U701A
R707 10.0K
R708 1.0K
R709 820
LM13600
-15V
-10.00VREF
R712 330
+5.00
+5V
N701A 47x8I
N701B 47x8I
START-CK 10
-START-CK 10
N701C 47x8I
START_GAIN 12
+15V
U703A LF347
R713 10K
N701E 47x8I
C702 .1U
C704 .1U
U702A CA3102
-15V
-15V
C703 100P
R714 806
N702A 100Kx8I
-15V
+5V
R723 560
-STOP 10
STOP 10
R721 47
Q711 2N3906
Q712 2N3906
R724 47
R722 150
R725 120K
R726 270
-15V
-15V
R736 11.0K
U701B
R727 10.0K
R728 1.0K
R729 820
LM13600
-10.00VREF
R732 330
+5.00
+5V
N711A 47x8I
N711B 47x8I
STOP-CK 10
-STOP-CK 10
N711C 47x8I
STOP_GAIN 12
+15V
U706A LF347
R733 10K
N711E 47x8I
C712 .1U
C714 .1U
U702B CA3102
-15V
-15V
C713 100P
R734 806
N712A 100Kx8I
-15V
U707C, D SPARE

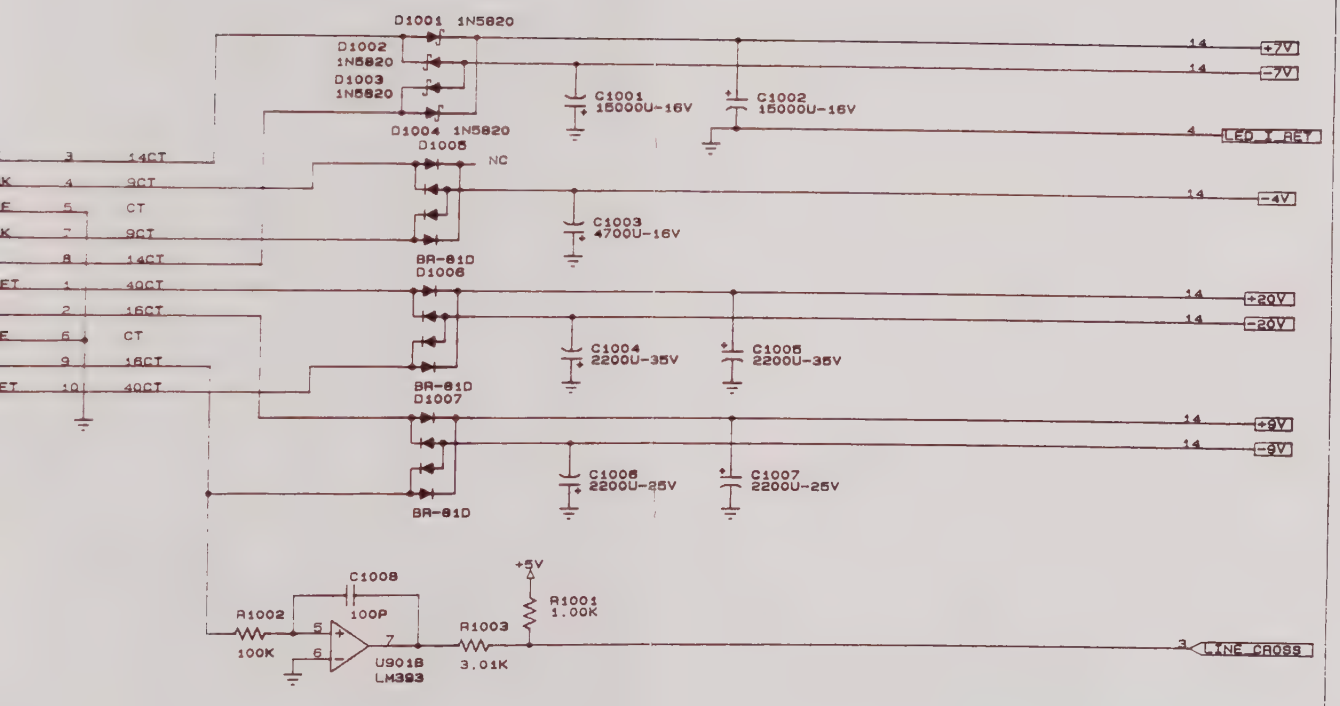


STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: TIME TO AMPLITUDE CONVERTERS		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-11	REV: D
Date: January 8, 1989	Sheet: 11 of 15	

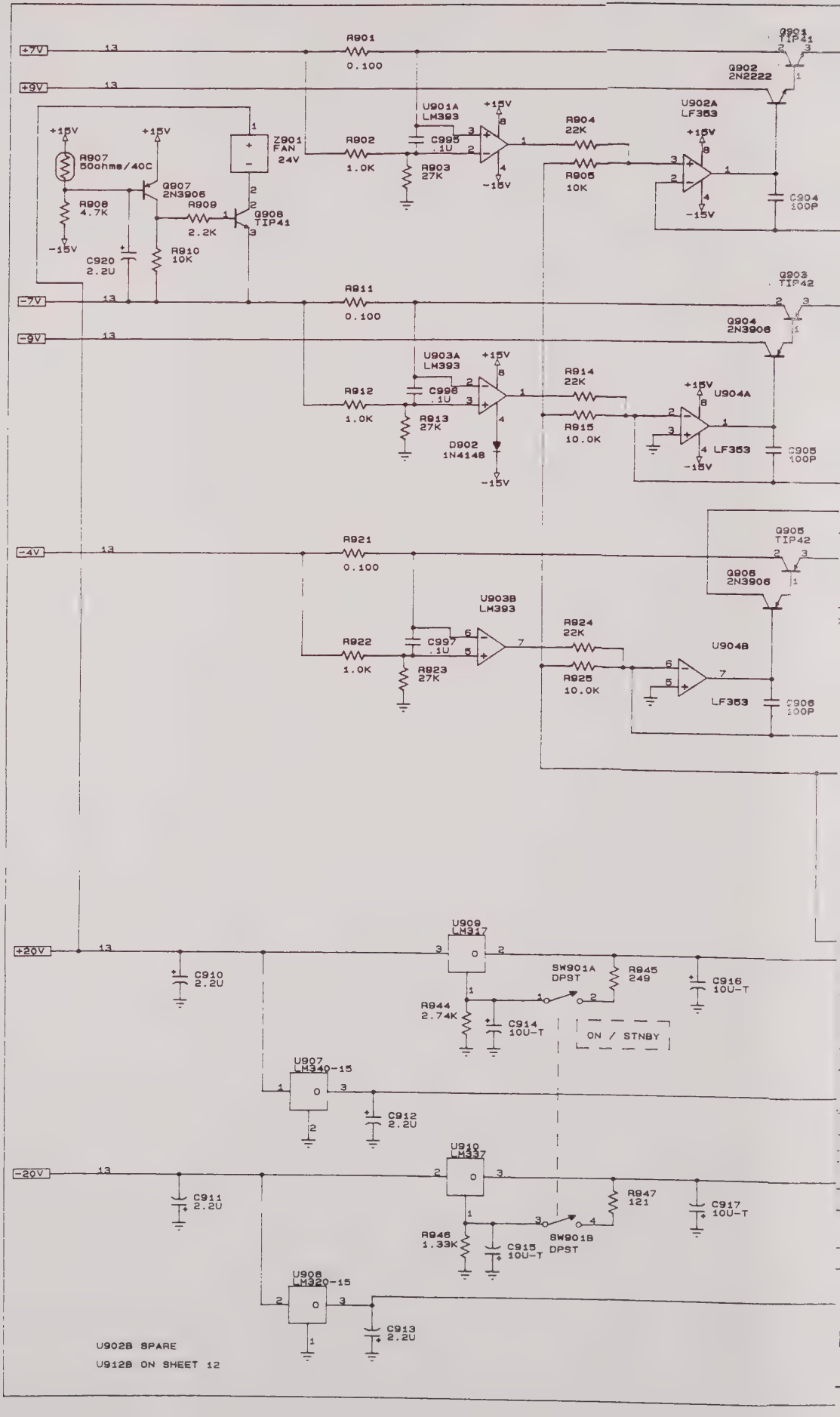

A_SIG_BUF
B_SIG_BUF
REAR PANEL DVM INPUTS
DVM 1 IN
J806
BNC-INSULATED
DVM 2 IN
J807
BNC-INSULATED
R801 665K
R802 665K
R803 332K
R804 332K
R805 665K
R806 665K
R807 332K
R808 332K
U801C LF347
U801D LF347
U802A DG211
U802B DG211
U802C DG211
U802D DG211
U802E
U801B LF347
+15V
-15V
+5V
+5.00VREF
R827 100
R852 2.43K
+5.1V
C801 .1U
R845 10.0K
R846 10.5K
U810B LF353
R853 100
J801 PAD
J802 PAD
J803 PAD
J804 PAD
J805 PAD
P801 10K-FP
P802 10K-FP
P803 10K-FP
C802 .1U
C803 .1U
R810 499K
R811 66.2K
R847 1.0K
C805 .01U-PP
R850 2.00K
R851 10.0K
LF347
ADC1
-ADC1
-ADC_GAIN
-ADC_S/H
V_STOP
V_START
ADC_MPX0
ADC_MPX1
ADC_MPX2
-WR
-RD
-B0_ADC_CS
BD[0..7]
U806 AD7542
D0
D1
D2
D3
D4
D5
D6
D7
A0
A1
WR
CS
VCC
VREF
RF
OUT1
OUT2
AGND
DGND
C812 22P
R817 4.990K
U807B LF347
-B0_DAC_CS
DAC_MPX0
DAC_MPX1
DAC_MPX2
DAC_INH

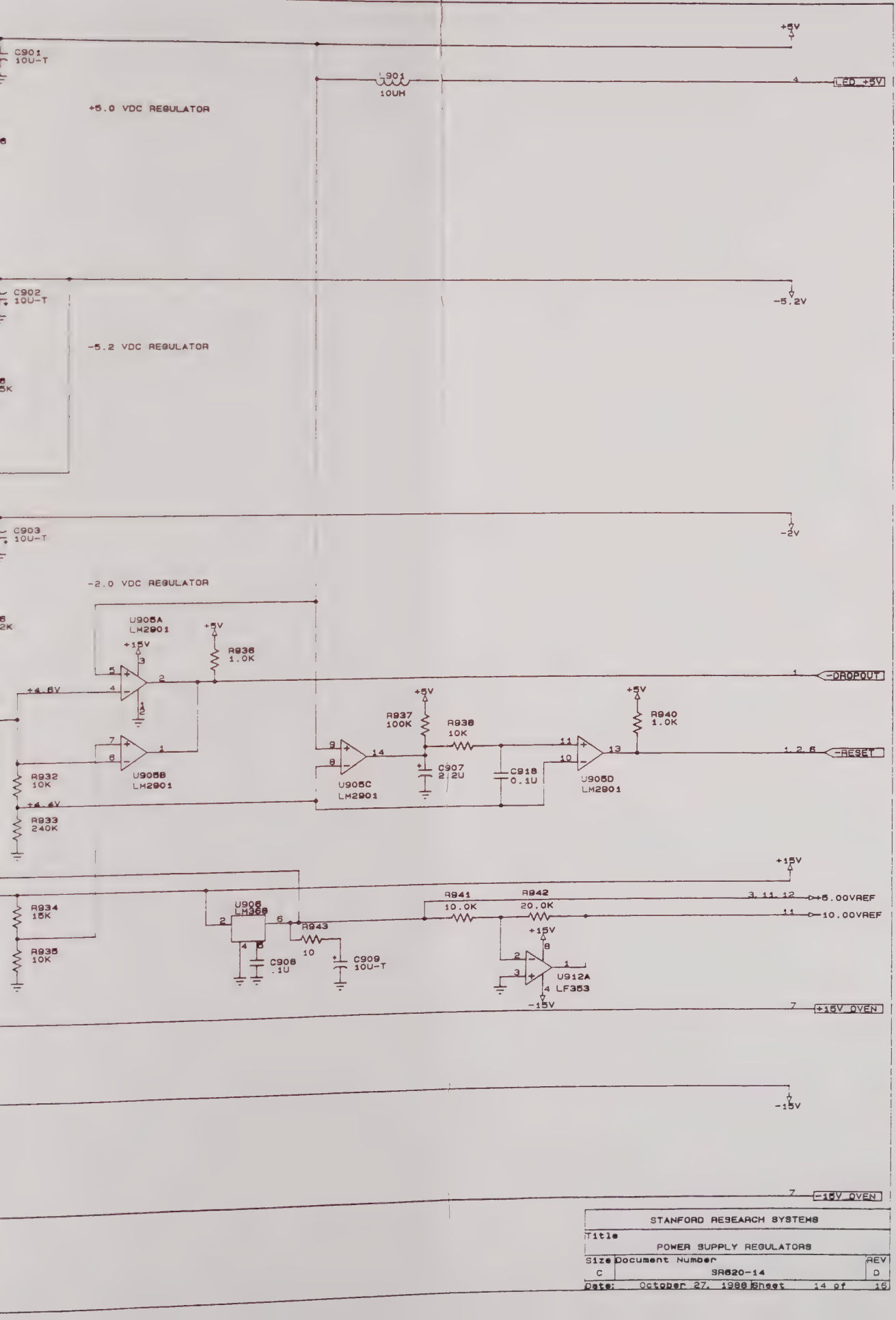

A AUTO LEVEL
B AUTO LEVEL
Q801 2N5770
Q802 2N5771
Q803 2N5770
Q804 2N5771
U809A LF353
U809B LF353
N801A 22Kx4
N801B 22Kx4
N801C 22Kx4
N801D 22Kx4
N802A 100Kx4
N802B 100Kx4
N802C 100Kx4
N802D 100Kx4
R831 10M
R832 10M
R833 10M
R834 10M
R839 10M
R840 10M
R841 10M
R842 10M
C831 .047U
C832 .047U
C833 22P
C834 .047U
C835 .047U
C836 22P
+15V
-15V
+5V
-5.2V
EXT LEV
A LEV
B LEV
R830 3.01K
R812 2.00K
R848 10K
N803A 1Kx4
C806 .1U
U810A LF353
U803 74HC4051
C807 .1U
N803B 1Kx4
R849 10K
+5.00VREF
C822 .1U
C821 2.2U
C823 .1U
C824 2.2U
C825 .1U
C826 2.2U
R814 10.0K
R815 10.0K
C827 2200P-PP
U805 AD7578KN
AIN
AGND
NC
CAZ
BYSL
BUSY
D0
D1
D2
D3
D4
D5
D6
D7
CS
CK
U130F 74HCT04
-A/D XNT
BD0
BD1
BD2
BD3
BD4
BD5
BD6
BD7
R819 56.2K
C828 3900P
C829 560P
C830 2.2U
C811 .1U
D801 1N4148
D802 1N4148
R860 10K
N803C 1Kx4
C813 .1U
U808 74HC4051
N804 10KX8
C815 .1U
R861 10K
N803D 1Kx4
C814 .1U
U912B LF353
C819 .1U
R843 10.0K
U807D LF347
C818 100P
R822 220
R823 10.0K
R821 10.0K
R844 SELm
MEAN OUT
C1* .1U
J808 BNC
CHART OUTPUTS
(+/-10.24V, 5mV RES)
U807A LF347
C817 .1U
R825 220
R826 10.0K
R824 10.0K
STD DEV OUT
C2* .1U
J809 BNC
CHG3_THR
CHG1_THR
CHG2_THR
STRT_GAIN
STOP_GAIN
V_FREQ
* INSTALL TO CHANGE FULL SCALE RANGE PER OPTIONAL OSCILLATOR
*C1 AND C2 MOUNT TO BNC'S
STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS
Title
A/D, D/A, AND THRESHOLDS
Size C
Document Number SR620-12
REV D
Date: January 9, 1989 Sheet 12 of 16


POWER ENTRY MODULE
VOLTAGE SELECT
FUSE
240V
220V
120V
100V
FUSE
RFI FILTER
L
N
A
B
C
D
E
F
H
120V
YELLOW
100V
ORANGE
0V
120V
RED
GREEN
D1020
130 VAC ZNR
0V
BROWN
T1001
TRANSFORMER-1

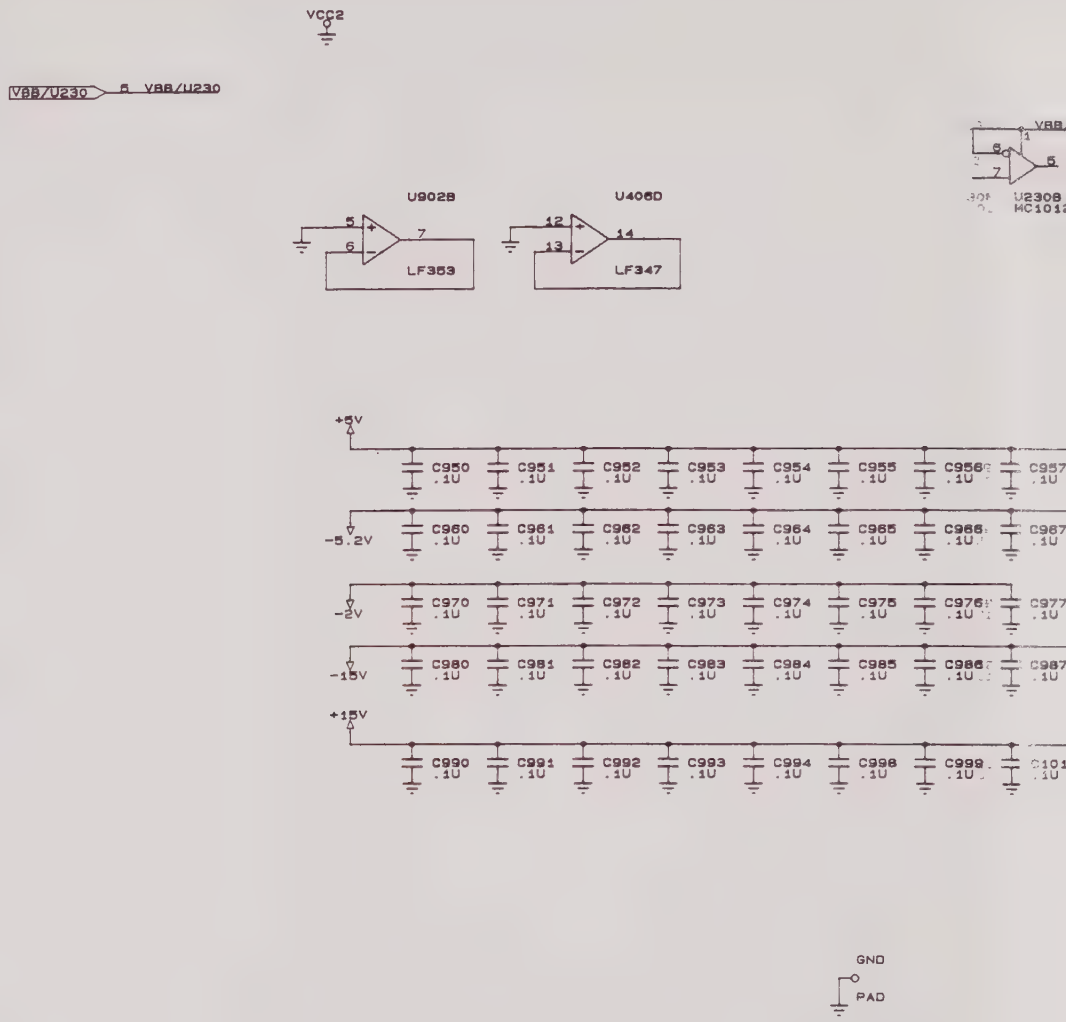


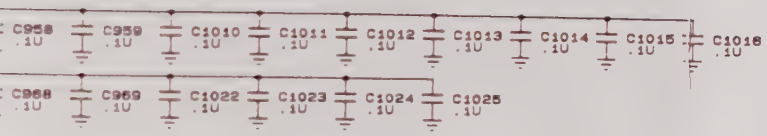
STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: UNREGULATED POWER SUPPLIES		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-13	REV: D
Date: November 10, 1988	Sheet 13 of 16	


+7V
+9V
-7V
-9V
-4V
+20V
-20V
R901
0.100
R902
1.0K
R903
27K
R904
22K
R905
10K
R907
50ohms/40C
R908
4.7K
R909
2.2K
R910
10K
R911
0.100
R912
1.0K
R913
27K
R914
22K
R915
10.0K
R921
0.100
R922
1.0K
R923
27K
R924
22K
R925
10.0K
R944
2.74K
R845
249
R946
1.33K
R847
121
C920
2.2U
C910
2.2U
C911
2.2U
C912
2.2U
C913
2.2U
C914
10U-T
C915
10U-T
C916
10U-T
C917
10U-T
C904
100P
C905
100P
C906
100P
C995
.1U
C996
.1U
C997
.1U
Z901
FAN
24V
Q901
TIP41
Q902
2N2222
Q903
TIP42
Q904
2N3906
Q905
TIP42
Q906
2N3906
Q907
2N3906
Q908
TIP41
D902
1N4148
U901A
LM393
U902A
LF353
U903A
LM393
U904A
LF353
U903B
LM393
U904B
LF353
U909
LM317
U907
LM340-15
U910
LM337
U908
LM320-15
SW901A
DPST
SW901B
DPST
ON / STNBY
U902B SPARE
U912B ON SHEET 12



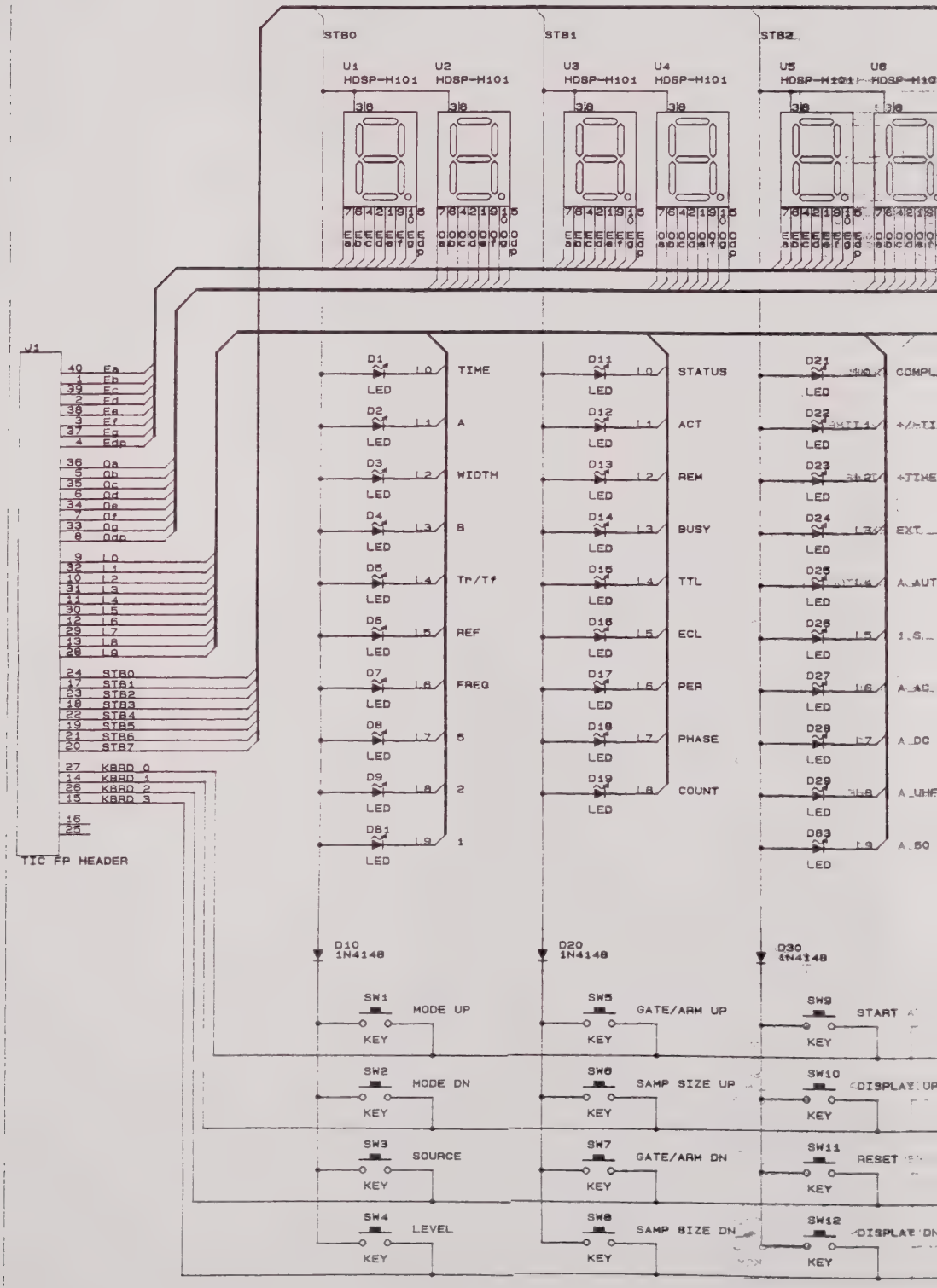
STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: POWER SUPPLY REGULATORS		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-14	REV: D
Date: October 27, 1988	Sheet: 14 of 16	

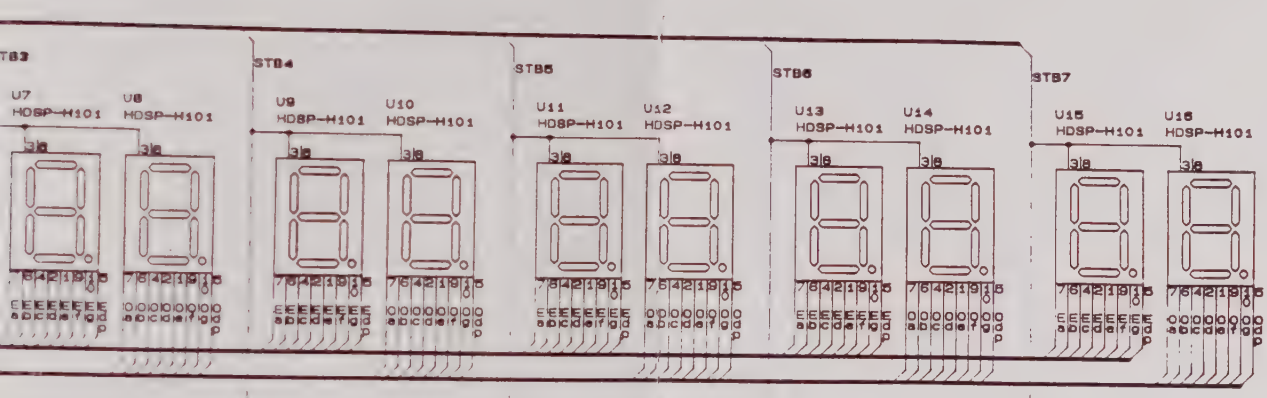

VCC2
VBB/U230
5 VBB/U230
VBB
U902B
LF353
U406D
LF347
U2308
MC1012
+5V
-5.2V
-2V
-15V
+15V
C950 .1U
C951 .1U
C952 .1U
C953 .1U
C954 .1U
C955 .1U
C956 .1U
C957 .1U
C960 .1U
C961 .1U
C962 .1U
C963 .1U
C964 .1U
C965 .1U
C966 .1U
C967 .1U
C970 .1U
C971 .1U
C972 .1U
C973 .1U
C974 .1U
C975 .1U
C976 .1U
C977 .1U
C980 .1U
C981 .1U
C982 .1U
C983 .1U
C984 .1U
C985 .1U
C986 .1U
C987 .1U
C990 .1U
C991 .1U
C992 .1U
C993 .1U
C994 .1U
C998 .1U
C999 .1U
C101 .1U
GND
PAD

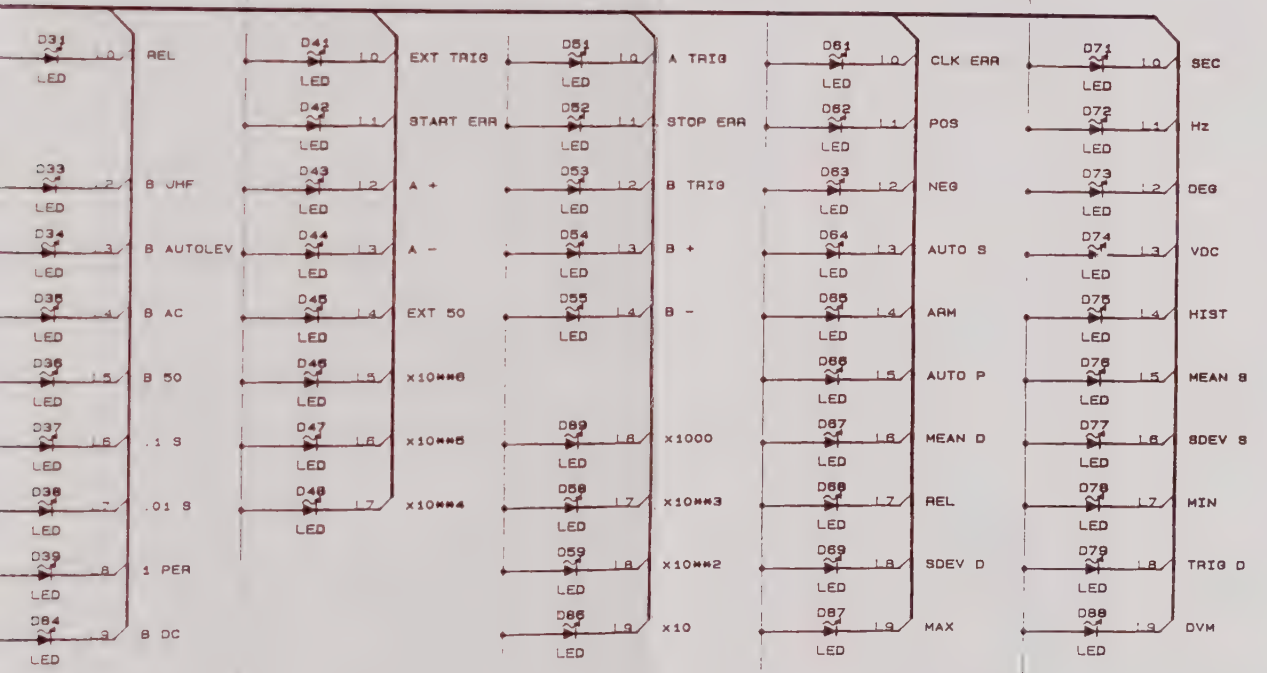


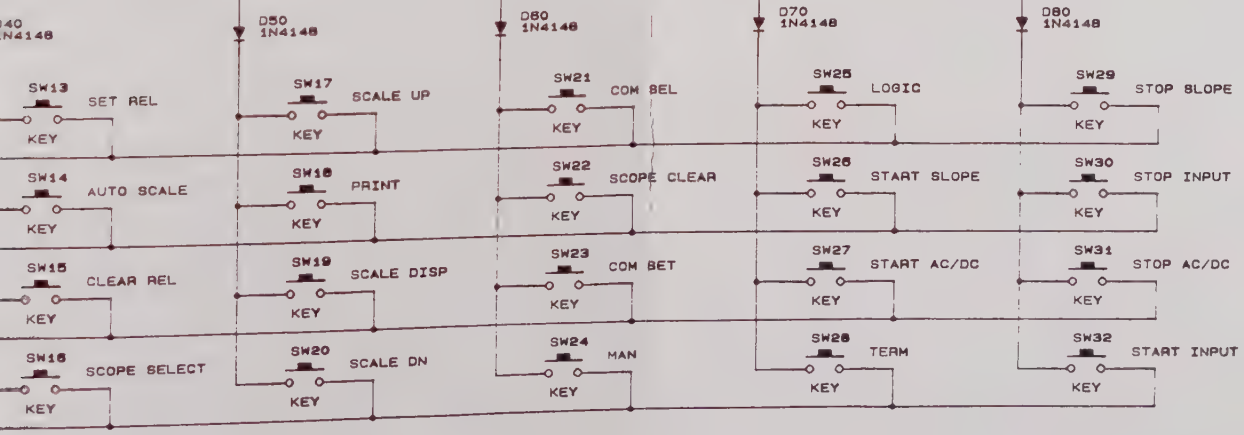
C988
.1U

STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: SPARES AND DECOUPLING CAPS		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-15	REV: D
Date: October 31, 1988	Sheet 15 of 16	

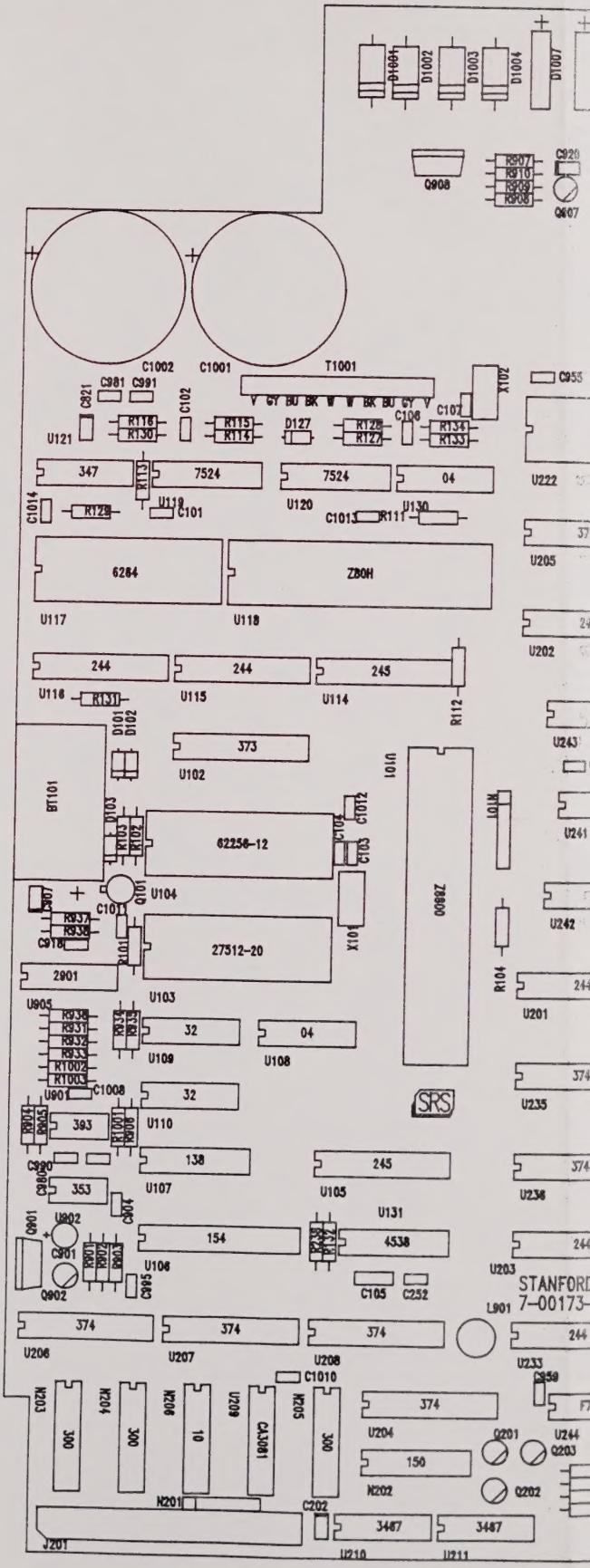

STB0
STB1
STB2
U1 HDSP-H101
U2 HDSP-H101
U3 HDSP-H101
U4 HDSP-H101
U5 HDSP-H101
U6 HDSP-H101
J1
TIC FP HEADER
TIME
STATUS
A
ACT
WIDTH
REM
B
BUSY
Tr/Tf
TTL
REF
ECL
FREQ
PER
5
PHASE
2
COUNT
1
D10 1N4148
D20 1N4148
D30 1N4148
SW1 MODE UP
SW2 MODE DN
SW3 SOURCE
SW4 LEVEL
SW5 GATE/ARM UP
SW6 SAMP SIZE UP
SW7 GATE/ARM DN
SW8 SAMP SIZE DN
SW9 START
SW10 DISPLAY UP
SW11 RESET
SW12 DISPLAY DN
KEY
LED







STANFORD RESEARCH SYSTEMS		
Title: U.T.I.C. FRONT PANEL PCB		
Size: C	Document Number: SR620-16	REV: C
Date: July 22, 1988	Sheet 16 of 16	


D1001
D1002
D1003
D1004
D1007
Q908
R907
R910
R909
R908
Q907
C1002
C1001
T1001
C981
C991
C921
C102
X102
C953
R116
R130
R115
R114
D127
R128
R127
C106
C107
R134
R133
U121
347
R113
7524
7524
04
U222
C1014
R129
U119
C101
U120
C1013
R111
U130
U205
6264
Z80H
U117
U118
U202
244
244
245
U116
R131
U115
U114
R112
D101
D102
U243
373
U102
BT101
U101
D103
R103
R102
62256-12
C104
C1012
C103
U241
C907
Q101
U104
C1011
R937
R936
C918
27512-20
X101
Z8600
U242
2901
R101
U103
R104
U905
R938
R931
R932
R933
R1002
R1003
R934
R935
32
04
U109
U108
U201
U901
C1008
32
SRS
U235
R904
R905
393
R1001
R906
U110
C920
C906
138
245
U107
U105
U236
353
C904
U902
U131
Q901
C901
154
4538
R901
R902
R903
U106
U203
Q902
C905
C105
C252
STANFORD
7-00173-
L901
374
374
374
244
U206
U207
U208
U233
C1010
C359
C203
C204
C206
C209
C205
374
300
300
10
CA3081
300
U204
Q201
U244
Q203
150
R202
Q202
R201
C202
3487
3487
J201
U210
U211

J122
J123
J121
TMS9914A
SYSTEMS
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DISABLE

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